

On the 28th of January was published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER to the Fourteenth Volume of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, containing—A comprehensive Retrospect of the Progress of BRITISH LITERATURE during the last six Months—and similar Retrospects of GERMAN, FRENCH, SPANISH, and AMERICAN LITERATURE; with INDEXES, TITLE, &c.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 97.] FEBRUARY 1, 1803. [No. 1, of VOL. 15.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE just read in the Monthly Review, vol. 36, p. 357, that the late Mr. Pennant said of Dr. Franklin, that, "living under the protection of our mild Government, he was secretly playing the incendiary, and too successfully inflaming the minds of our fellow-subjects in America, till that great explosion happened, which for ever disunited us from our once happy colonies."

As it is in my power, as far as my testimony will be regarded, to refute this charge, I think it due to our friendship to do it. It is probable that no person now living was better acquainted with Dr. Franklin and his sentiments on all subjects of importance, than myself, for several years before the American war. I think I knew him as well as one man can generally know another. At that time I spent the winters in London, in the family of the Marquis of Lansdown, and few days passed without my seeing more or less of Dr. Franklin; and the last day that he passed in England, having given out that he should depart the day before, we spent together, without any interruption, from morning till night.

Now he was so far from wishing for a rupture with the Colonies, that he did more than most men would have done to prevent it. His constant advice to his countrymen, he always said, was "to bear every thing from England, however unjust;" saying, that "it could not last long, as they would soon outgrow all their hardships." On this account Dr. Price, who then corresponded with some of the principal persons in America, said, he began to be very unpopular there. He always said, "If there must be a war, it will be a war of ten years, and I shall not live to see the end of it." This I have heard him say many times.

It was at his request, enforced by that of Dr. Fothergil, that I wrote an anonymous MONTHLY MAG. No. 97.

pamphlet, calculated to shew the injustice and impolicy of a war with the Colonies, previous to the meeting of a new Parliament. As I then lived at Leeds, he corrected the press himself; and, to a passage in which I lamented the attempt to establish arbitrary power in so large a part of the British Empire, he added the following clause, "To the imminent hazard of our most valuable commerce, and of that national strength, security, and felicity, which depend on union and on liberty."

The unity of the British Empire in all its parts was a favourite idea of his. He used to compare it to a beautiful China vase, which, if once broken, could never be put together again: and so great an admirer was he at that time of the British Constitution, that he said he saw no inconvenience from its being extended over a great part of the globe. With these sentiments he left England; but when, on his arrival in America, he found the war begun, and that there was no receding, no man entered more warmly into the interests of what he then considered as *his country*, in opposition to that of Great Britain. Three of his letters to me, one written immediately on his landing, and published in the collection of his *Miscellaneous Works*, p. 365, 552, and 555, will prove this.

By many persons Dr. Franklin is considered as having been a cold-hearted man, so callous to every feeling of humanity, that the prospect of all the horrors of a civil war could not affect him. This was far from being the case. A great part of the day above-mentioned that we spent together, he was looking over a number of American newspapers, directing me what to extract from them for the English ones; and, in reading them, he was frequently not able to proceed for the tears literally running down his cheeks. To strangers he was cold and reserved; but where he was intimate, no man indulged to more pleasantry and good-humour. By this he was the delight of a club, to which he al-

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ludes in one of the letters above referred to, called the *Whig-Club*, that met at the London Coffee-house, of which Dr. Price, Dr. Kippis, Mr. John Lee, and others of the same stamp, were members.

Hoping that this vindication of Dr. Franklin will give pleasure to many of your readers, I shall proceed to relate some particulars relating to his behaviour, when Lord Loughborough, then Mr. Wedderburn, pronounced his violent invective against him at the Privy Council, on his presenting the complaints of the Province of Massachusetts (I think it was) against their Governor. Some of the particulars may be thought amusing.

On the morning of the day on which the cause was to be heard, I met Mr. Burke in Parliament-street, accompanied by Dr. Douglas, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle; and after introducing us to each other, as men of letters, he asked me whither I was going; I said, I could tell him whither I *wished* to go. He then asking me where that was, I said to the Privy Council, but that I was afraid I could not get admission. He then desired me to go along with him. Accordingly I did; but when we got to the anti-room, we found it quite filled with persons as desirous of getting admission as ourselves. Seeing this, I said, we should never get through the crowd. He said, "Give me your arm;" and, locking it fast in his, he soon made his way to the door of the Privy Council. I then said, Mr. Burke, you are an excellent leader; he replied, "I with other persons thought so too."

After waiting a short time, the door of the Privy Council opened, and we entered the first; when Mr. Burke took his stand behind the first chair next to the President, and I behind that the next to his. When the business was opened, it was sufficiently evident, from the speech of Mr. Wedderburn, who was Counsel for the Governor, that the real object of the Court was to insult Dr. Franklin. All this time he stood in a corner of the room, not far from me, without the least apparent emotion.

Mr. Dunning, who was the leading Counsel on the part of the Colony, was so hoarse that he could hardly make himself heard; and Mr. Lee, who was the second, spoke but feebly in reply; so that Mr. Wedderburn had a complete triumph.—At the fallies of his sarcastic wit, all the Members of the Council, the President himself (Lord Gower) not excepted, frequently laughed outright. No person belonging to the Council behaved with decent gravity, except Lord North, who,

coming late, took his stand behind the chair opposite to me.

When the business was over, Dr. Franklin, in going out, took me by the hand in a manner that indicated some feeling. I soon followed him, and, going through the anti-room, saw Mr. Wedderburn there surrounded with a circle of his friends and admirers. Being known to him, he stepped forward as if to speak to me; but I turned aside, and made what haste I could out of the place.

The next morning I breakfasted with the Doctor, when he said, "He had never before been so sensible of the power of a good conscience; for that if he had not considered the thing for which he had been so much insulted, as one of the best actions of his life, and what he should certainly do again in the same circumstances, he could not have supported it." He was accused of clandestinely procuring certain letters, containing complaints against the Governor, and sending them to America, with a view to excite their animosity against him, and thus to embroil the two countries. But he assured me, that he did not even know that such letters existed, till they were brought to him as agent for the Colony, in order to be sent to his constituents; and the cover of the letters, on which the direction had been written, being lost, he only guessed at the person to whom they were addressed, by the contents.

That Dr. Franklin, notwithstanding he did not shew it at the time, was much impressed by the business of the Privy Council, appeared from this circumstance:—When he attended there, he was dressed in a suit of Manchester velvet; and Silas Dean told me, that, when they met at Paris to sign the treaty between France and America, he purposely put on that suit.

Hoping that this communication will be of some service to the memory of Dr. Franklin, and gratify his friends, I am, Sir, your's &c. J. PRIESTLEY.

Northumberland, Nov. 10, 1802.

P. S. I formerly sent you an anecdote relating to Colonel Kirk, famous for his cruelties in the reign of James II. inserted in your Magazine for 1796, p. 544. This a writer, who signs A. C. p. 586 of the same volume, says, cannot be true, because Mrs. Rowe, who is said to have interceded for a criminal, was only eleven years old. As I have little doubt of the truth of the anecdote, I suppose the Mrs. Rowe referred to in it was not the author, whose maiden name was Singer, but the mother of her husband, who, though no writer, may have been as respectable a character as her daughter-in-law.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MANY writers, zealous for the purity of the English language, have bestowed their censures on the intermixture of French words, with which some fashionable styles have been interlarded. But I think due animadversion has not been extended to the equal impropriety of mixing words from the learned languages, which preserve not only their original radical form, but even their grammatical inflexions. Such an anomaly of language appears to me the grossest deformity of which it is capable, and the most glaring instance of pedantry and want of taste in the writer. That it has been patronised by persons of literary respectability, must have been owing to the ostentation of learning, and a wish to establish a marked distinction between writers of classical education, and those who have not enjoyed that advantage. And true it is, that the latter class are often cruelly perplexed in the management of words of this sort; and that female authors in particular, who often display more elegance in the use of the pen, than the sex which possesses an assumed superiority, are apt to trip against Greek and Latin nouns which have been obtruded upon English readers. The words to which I allude are such as *phenomenon*, *criterion*, *effluvium*, *genus*, *miasma*, *flamen*, &c. These, even in the singular form, ill assimilate with the general tone of our language; and it is a defect that we do not, like the Italians, French, and other southern people, instantly naturalize them by a vernacular termination. In length of time, when such words come into common use, this is often done by us; but through fear of an awkward novelty, writers are generally backward in taking this liberty; and they who treat upon technical or professional subjects, continue to employ foreign terms without the least attempt to soften them down into English. Thus the language of medical writers is commonly a mere jargon, offensive to good taste and propriety; and a reader, not of the profession, must certainly smile at that strange mixture of plain English, Latin, and Greek, which composes the list of diseases given in your Monthly Report. I do not profess myself to be a bold innovator; but if I can find one or two creditable writers to lead the way in *phenomene* or *phenomeny*, I will certainly follow their example.

But the plural form of these nouns is much more exceptionable; for who can call it English to pluralize *on*, *um*, *us*, *en*, &c. by *e*, *ra*, *ta*, *sa*? I grant that our

proper plural *s*, sounds ill enough in conjunction with some of the above terminations; but to my perception, a cacophony is not so bad as an incongruity. Some botanical writers have laudably used *flamens* instead of *flamina*; indeed the Lichfield Translation of Linnæus abounds in bold attempts to anglicise Latin terms. In some medical works *miasms* has properly taken place of *miasmata*. Boyle and other philosophers of his time used *effluvioms*, though modern pedantry makes *effluvia*. *Genii* is, I think, only to be met with in ludicrous writing; and *geniuses*, (though awkward enough in pronunciation) is the received plural of *genius*. Upon the whole, as the practice now stands, we cannot well avoid the use of many ancient words unaltered, as English nouns; but I would lay it down as a rule, never to pluralize them by inflection, but simply by the addition of the *s* or *es*.

A word with respect to orthography! Polite English pronunciation has no diphthongs; indeed the Latin diphthongs *æ* and *œ* never had any reference to our vowel sounds. I think, therefore, that diphthongs should be utterly banished from the spelling of all words properly English, whatever be their derivation. Dr. Middleton, who inclined to etymological orthography, attempted to introduce the *æ* in all words compounded of *præ*, or wherever it existed in the Latin original; thus he writes *prælate*, *præface*, *præfix*, and the like. This was a too glaring deformity to be imitated, and we now reserve only enough of the diphthongal spelling to add to the un-uniformity of our very anomalous language, and to give scope to scholastic impertinence. Of what use is it to write *æconomy*, *hæmorrhage*, &c. when the sound is a simple *e*, and often a short one, whereas diphthongs are always long? Why do we not at once imitate the French, and make our language a rule to itself? There is a servility in thus continuing to wear the shackles of foreign dominion, which our national character ought to disdain.

It has been a favorite maxim with men classically educated, that no one can write English correctly who is not acquainted with the learned languages, whence it is partly derived. If this be true, it is a proof that our tongue is as yet in an unformed state, and indeed rather a jargon than a language. But I conceive that the truth of the maxim chiefly depends upon such anomalies as I have pointed out, and which ought to be, and easily might be, corrected. If the *norma loquendi* is the

true rule for writing and speaking, every person well-versed in the best authors of his own country ought to be fully capable of acquiring the accurate and elegant use of his language. The French, who have taken so much laudable pains with their tongue, admit this fact. That we hold a contrary opinion, is owing to that classical pride and pedantry which still infects us. Much might be said on this topic, but I conclude for the present.

Your's, &c. N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING derived pleasure and information from Dr. Lettsom's communications to the Monthly Magazine, and sincerely wishing that the beneficial influence of charitable institutions may be found as great as he has represented it; nothing but a conviction of the importance of endeavouring to ascertain the truth on all subjects, could induce me to object to the evidence he has brought forward in support of his opinion on this head. His conclusions are chiefly drawn from a comparison of the London bills of mortality for fifteen years, ending 1786, with the fifteen years ending 1801. I beg leave to state the totals, with the addition of two preceding periods of fifteen years.

15 Years ending.	Christened.	Buried.
1756	220,049	347,672
1771	236,396	334,500
1786	260,066	307,682
1801	279,570	294,008

From these numbers it plainly appears, that during the last fifteen years, in which the improvements in hospitals, as well as those of the city, and the establishment of dispensaries have taken place, the increase of births, and the diminution of deaths, has been less than in the preceding fifteen years; consequently the apparent improvement of London in this respect must have arisen principally from other causes than that which has been assigned. In fact, the numbers of the registered births and deaths have been gradually approaching to an equality since about the year 1740, as will be evident from the following table, which shews the proportion of burials to 100 christenings, on an average of every five years to the present time:

1745	175	1775	128
1750	174	1780	120
1755	139	1785	109
1760	137	1790	106
1765	150	1795	107
1770	139	1800	104

It is far from my intention to deny that the charitable institutions of the metropolis have rendered essential services to the poorer part of its inhabitants; but if their influence on the state of the population cannot be dated further back than the year 1786, it will not by any means account for the whole improvement in this respect since that time, unless the causes which produced a much greater diminution of burials, and increase of births, prior to that period, can be shewn to have ceased to operate.

J. J. G.

8th January, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Magazine having a large circulation, the letter in the last Number, signed "S. H." relative to the allowance on stamps, may mislead many gentlemen in the mercantile world.

I have to inform you, that, instead of the discount being sixteen per cent. on stamps for receipts, and ten per cent. on stamps for bills of exchange, on stamping to the value of ten pounds, as stated by "S. H." the only allowance the Commissioners of Stamps are authorised to make to the Stationers is by act 42. Geo. 3. cap. 99. clause 6, 26 June, 1802, of which the following is an abstract: "That from the 5th July, 1802, instead of all former allowances, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Stamps to allow to every person who shall at one time bring to be stamped paper or parchment, the duties on which shall amount to thirty pounds, the sum of nine shillings, and no more, and the further sum of one shilling and sixpence on every five pounds above thirty pounds."

Previous to which the allowance or discount, by acts 5 Geo. 3. cap. 46. and 7 Geo. 3. cap. 44. was two pound per cent. on stamping to the value of ten pounds, or, in the words of the act, "Four pound per cent. per annum for six months." When the duty on receipts was levied, it was agreed by the Commissioners of Stamps and the Stationers, that on the Stationers receiving an additional allowance of seven and half per cent. they would not charge the public more than the value of the stamp. On stamps for bills of exchange, as the Stationer only receives one and half per cent. discount, the usual charge to the public is, on stamps of the value of two shillings and under, one penny; and on stamps above the value of two shillings, one penny halfpenny. On all other stamps

except

except newspapers, the discount on stamping thirty pounds is one and half per cent. the Stationer finding the paper, or printed form; and they charged, if on paper, five pound per cent. on the stamp; if on parchment, the value of the parchment: the additional allowance is not received, if receipts are printed before stamped. As to the remarks of "S. H." on the profit of Stationers—the value of their stock of stamps—and his calculation on beginning business with a capital of nine pounds, they are too contemptible for notice. I am sorry that the public, by your Correspondent's false statement, should suppose his Majesty's Commissioners of Stamps were so improvident of the public money committed to their trust, as to allow the discount "S. H." has stated. In justice to those Gentlemen, and to the Stationers of London, I hope this statement will be inserted. Your's, &c.

A VENDER OF STAMPS.

8th January, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to ask some of your learned Correspondents, whether Terence was not edited by Grierson, of Dublin, who published an edition of Tacitus, to the excellency of which Dr. Harwood bears this singular testimony, "that it is one of the best-edited books ever delivered to the world." Of this edition of Terence Dr. Harwood makes no mention. I have also turned over without effect the catalogues of the first booksellers in town.—Any information respecting the above will oblige your constant reader,

WM. MARR.

Barnet, January 12, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING observed the usefulness of parsneps and carrots, I dug and trenched a plot of good loamy ground, and sowed it with parsnep-seed in March.—Having weeded and thinned them to a proper distance, when they were arrived to a good strength of leaves, I cut, and gave them to the cows, calves, colts, hogs, and sheep, who eat them very readily. They soon sprouted again, and within a month I cut them a second time. I cut about half of them a third time; but as the weather continued very dry for some time,

this last appears to have been too much; as, upon taking up the roots, those which had been cut three times were not so large as the others. Had the weather been moist, I have reason to believe they would have continued to increase in leaves and size; however, I had a fair crop of roots. After each cutting I loosened the earth with a potatoe-fork. The long taps and rough roots I boil in the copper with potatoe-chatts, in the proportion of two bushels of chatts, half a bushel of offal parsneps, having first washed them.—When they are boiled, so as to break easily, I take them out as dry as I can, and put them into a tub. I then put about a peck of rye (having been coarsely ground in a malt-mill) into the water remaining in the copper, and let it boil till it thickens into a consistency like unto fago, minding to stir it frequently, to prevent it burning the copper. I should have observed, this peck of rye will take five or six pails of water to reduce it to the above substance. I put this in another tub, and I feed the hogs with the potatoes and this gruel mixed; it will fatten large hogs speedily: the above proportions, which are as much as will suffice two hogs a week, may be placed at the following expence:

1 peck of rye,	£.0	1	0
2 bushels chatts,	0	1	3
Half bushel offal parsneps	—		
Coals, or wood,	0	0	6
A boy grinds the rye, washes potatoes, &c. attends the copper, &c. with ease in half a day, say	0	0	6
	£.0	3	3

I have put the chatts at the rate of 25s. per ton; but they are to be bought at 20s. or 6d per bushel.

The bulk of leaves and stalks of the parsnep, cut in the above way, must be very useful upon a large scale, for cattle, &c. at the time the fields are shut up; all kinds of stock will eat the roots raw, and thrive fast. I intend to try the same methods with carrots and white beet this ensuing season. If you think the above observations deserve your attention, they are respectfully at your service. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

W. D.

White Webbs, Enfield,

11th Jan. 1803.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE following, (which I have sent you for insertion in your Magazine) is an abstract of a Meteorological Jour-

nal, kept at Carlisle for the last twelve-months.

The times of registering, &c. were the same as the preceeding year. See Monthly Magazine, for February, 1802.

	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Rain in inches	No of days of rain hail or snow.	Wind.			Aurora Borealis
	High	Low	Mean	High	Low	Mean			W. S.W. S. E.	E. N.E. N. W.		
	°	°	°									
January	52	12	35.4	30.32	28.54	29.83	1.970	21	18	13		
February	51	24	37.03	30.27	29.13	29.65	2.623	18	22	6	3	
March	58	25	42.48	30.57	28.98	29.97	.840	13	25	6	2	
April	59	34	47.1	30.35	29.34	29.83	2.566	18	21	9	1	
May	80	28	50.3	30.38	29.54	30.05	.470	10	12	19		
June	65	44	54.8	30.34	29.25	29.74	2.343	21	23	7		
July	65	45	55.63	30.20	29.06	29.72	5.308	28	22	9		
August	78	51	61.63	30.31	29.44	29.94	2.509	27	21	10		
September	71	40	55.93	30.83	29.03	29.98	2.344	19	19	11	3	
October	65	35	50.63	30.40	29.06	29.67	4.420	24	25	6	2	
November	52	20	41.07	30.20	29.09	29.73	.670	12	6	24		
December	51	23	38.47	30.35	28.97	29.70	2.441	18	26	5	1	
Ann. Mean			47.54	Annual Mean.		29.8175	28.504	229	240	125	12	
							Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	

The greatest variation of the thermometer during the last twelve months, was between the mornings of the 15th and 16th of January; on the former morning it was at 12°, and the latter at 40°—a difference of 28°. The greatest variation of the barometer, was between the mornings of the 21st and 22d of January; on the former morning it was at 28.54, and the latter at 30.04—a difference of 1 inch and 5 tenths.

Carlisle, Jan. 10, 1803.

Your's, &c. W. PITT.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION of the EQUESTRIAN ACADEMY at LUNENBURGH, in GERMANY. By PROFESSOR OLIVARIUS, of KIEL.

OUR readers (says the professor) will doubtless be indebted to us, for making them acquainted with one of the most valuable institutions of Germany.

The Equestrian Academy of Lunenburgh, at present under the direction of his Excellency the Baron de Bulow, Director of the Estates of the Duchy of Lunenburgh, is a public institution of instruction and of education, that has been established above a century, in favour of young persons of quality, who devote

themselves to study, to the military art, or to the administration of the forests. Neither will the simple proprietor of estates in the country, have reason to regret (continues the professor) that he has spent there some years of his juvenile age. Besides the assistances that he will find to acquire that higher sort of knowledge, which ennobles the sentiments, and renders the enjoyment of life more *piquant*; he will find others that will instruct him to undertake with advantage the labour of rural economy.

In the Department of Public Instruction, are included the Latin, French, English, and German languages, Morality, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Statistics, Natural History,* Physics, the Mathematics, Antiquities, the Art of Artillery and Fortifications, the Manner of constructing Plans, and the Theory of the Belles Lettres.

The languages and the sciences are taught in particular halls or auditories, and by classes, so that the instruction given

* A pretty compleat cabinet of natural curiosities, occupying several large compartments, serves to facilitate the acquisition of this science.

to the youth more advanced, differs from that which is elementary. To obviate the inconveniences which result from a too sedentary life in youth, care is taken that the gymnastic exercises, such as fencing, dancing, riding, and the art of vaulting, are performed alternately with the study of the languages and of the sciences. All these lessons are given gratis, except that of riding, for which there is a handsome riding-school; and a sufficient number of horses are constantly kept in training.

As to tuition in the Greek and Italian languages, in drawing, painting and music, this is given by private lessons, at a moderate fee.

The pupils live altogether in a handsome, spacious, and wholesome building. They occupy, two by two, a chamber with furniture, next to which every one has his particular dormitory, provided with a bed, a chair, a chest of drawers, and a table. They are all placed under the inspection of a number of governors, who live under the same roof with them, and who endeavour to preserve, in the character of academists, a conduct as remote from that indulgence, which borders on imbecility, as from a too rigorous severity. It is in company of their governors, that the young persons take their repasts, in a spacious and well-aired refectory. The table is administered at a common charge, so that there is no reason to apprehend, that the cupidity of a single contractor, may give rise to complaints that may be just enough, perhaps, in many other institutions.

The annual pension or payment is 200 crowns of Hanover-money, reckoning the Frederick d'Or at 4 2-3 crowns, or otherwise at 75 ducats of Holland. Moreover every pupil pays 30 rix-dollars, as an entrance-fee, the first year, and as much for the second; but for the following years, no entrance-money is required. The young man admitted into the academy for this sum, has the benefit of instruction in the languages, the sciences, and the exercises above-mentioned, of the table at noon and night, of a breakfast, consisting of white bread, of lodging, with a bed and other necessary furniture, fuel, washing and candles. As for other matters, they are waited upon by valets, of whom a sufficient number is kept by the house.

Although the annual expence cannot be precisely equal for all the academists, considering the peculiar wants of each, it may be nevertheless affirmed, that,

leaving out an expensive wardrobe*, and a number of private lessons necessary for foreigners, to learn the German language before they can derive advantage from the public lessons, the expence will not amount, at farthest, including the board, to more than 420 Hanoverian crowns, or to 158 ducats of Holland.

The most proper times to be admitted into the Academy, are Easter and Michaelmas, because at those periods a new course of lessons always commences. It should be observed, however, that the pupils to be admitted, should not be under 13 years of age, and that they should have acquired such a degree of preliminary knowledge, as we may ordinarily expect at that age.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the biographical account given in your last number, of the Rev. Joseph Nicol Scott, of Norwich, he is said to have been "the first writer, who examined, and controverted in English, the doctrine of the eternity of hell-torments"—may I presume to correct this mistake, and to mention a very old book, and I believe rather scarce, written by one of Cromwell's chaplains; "White on the Restoration of all Things?" In that work, among a great deal of rubbish and foreign matter, are to be found very strong arguments against the eternity of torments, and answers to most of the objections.

Spital Fields,
11th 1803.

Your's, &c.
L. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged to any of your Correspondents, who will inform me, through the medium of your Magazine—whether the *aberrations* of the sun can be observed with any degree of certainty and precision; and what are the usual means by which this purpose may be effected. I have only to add, that an early answer will be very agreeable to

Liverpool,
Jan. 11, 1803.

Your's, &c.

ΦΙΛΗΘΕΑΝΟΣ.

* This expence has been limited to a simple uniform, which ought to be worn in all societies. On this head as well as in every other, the directors take upon themselves the duty of husbanding the money of the pupils, anxious to remove all the useless expences, to which luxury might seduce them.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
ONE word in favour of our own language which the translator of the French method of restoring Raphael's picture, p. 407, of your December Magazine, complains, is not as copious as the French.

He mentions the word *recoquillement*, as not having a similar one in English. Sir, the old word *cockling* or *cockling-up*, the first of which is in Johnson, is an exact translation—*recoquiller* is in Cotgrave.

Your's, &c.

A TRANSLATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE averages and totals for the last six months in the year 1802 are as under:—
for the former part of the year, see Monthly Magazine, vol. xiv. p. 1.

1802.	Baromet.	Thermometer.		Rain.	Evapo- ration.	Approximation of Wind to the Cardina Points.			
		without	within			N.	E.	S.	W.
July - -	29.595	58.9	59.6	2.55	1.78	10	7	53	54
August - -	29.696	64.5	65.9	0.44	2.62	6	14	63	41
September - -	29.695	55.5	59.4	0.25	2.08	23	16	48	33
October - -	29.456	46.8	52.3	2.34	0.75	6	16	69	33
November - -	29.304	38.6	42.7	1.27	0.29	40	22	26	32
December - -	29.393	34.1	58.1	1.88	0.20	21	18	45	40
Mean -	29.508	49.8	53.0	1.45	1.29	19	16	51	39
			<i>totals</i>	8.73	7.72	116	93	304	233
			<i>total for year</i>	17.49	16.27	264	162	601	445
Mean for the whole Year }	29.551	47.0	49.6	1.46	1.35	22	13	50	37

The reader will perceive that the quantity of rain is still on the decrease, not being more than seventeen inches and a half, when, on an average, we expect about twenty-two or twenty-three. This great diminution has seriously affected many of the springs in this district, and, what is of more importance, has rendered nearly useless the Grand Junction Canal. This may be doubted by some, as being the cause of the want of water on the summit; but it merits a full consideration, because every one, by this time, must know, that all springs owe their origin to rain; and, if, for several years, the quantity of rain has been diminishing, in the same ratio must the springs be deficient. If twenty-three inches be a fair average, and we receive only seventeen, we suffer a loss of nearly *one-fourth*; and, suppose the general quantity able to keep up a

head of four feet in the canal, the supply, when diminished in that ratio, will only afford a depth of three feet, which will prevent any full loaded barge from passing, and the hindrance will be much more than the proportion of four to three: because a barge designed to draw four feet of water cannot carry above *half* her full burden in water of three feet deep. I do not say this is the sole cause of the late stoppage of the canal; I know very well there are two or three more, that operate in the same way, and nearly in as great a degree; but this is not the place to discuss the subject: perhaps I may, if I can find leisure, at some future time, give you my thoughts more fully on this subject.

I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

B. BEVAN.

Leighton, Bedfordshire, Jan. 21, 1803.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS written during a late EXCURSION through FRANCE to GENEVA.

(Concluded from page 506, vol. vix.)

LETTER VIII.—Chalons, Dec. 25, 1801.

CHRISTMAS-Day! Of this festival we have been re-minded a hundred times by knots of young men and old, women, boys and girls, all very neatly dressed, and dressed too with a regularity, or rather with an uniformity of ornament which induced us, in the first of the morning, to imagine that the several little parties belonged to some public schools, hospitals, or other charitable institution. In the course of the day, however, we have met so many of these gay groups in their way, we guess, to or from high-mass, that it seems more reasonable to attribute this uniformity to fashion than enforcement. The dark-brown gipsy faces of the females are encircled by a snowy cap tied under the chin, and their bosoms concealed by a handkerchief of rival whiteness; their gowns are almost invariably either of a dark-blue or a bright-red colour, and are decorated with yellow, or with light-blue ribbons, which come over the shoulders, cross each other at the back, wind round the waist, and finish with some little ornamental arrangement in front: all of them wear flat-crowned hats with an immense periphery of verge. As to the men, there is nothing very peculiar in their dress; many of them indeed wear those azure, Rhône-coloured waistcoats and breeches, which we frequently saw in the neighbourhood of Switzerland, and which gave some little uniformity to their appearance. Every one we have seen to day has been extremely neat; and as we are apt to associate with personal neatness—and not without reason—the idea of cheerfulness and comfort, we have not had so delightful a treat for many a day as these poor people have just furnished us with—But to my journal—

Yesterday we were thirteen hours in the carriage, and, after having eaten a hearty dinner, and drank a bottle of Bourgogne, I was so unconquerably sleepy, that the pen would have fallen out of my hand, had I attempted to use it. I shall scarcely behave much better to you now: it is near nine o'clock, and we have ordered the post-master to let our horses be harnessed by four in the morning, so that it will be prudent to retire early, although I do not at present feel the slightest disposition. This being the case, on entering the temple of Sleep—in humbler words, before I go to bed, I shall not omit to propitiate the presiding Deity, by repeating that beautiful invocation which was intended to

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have been placed under a statue of Somnus:

Somne veni, quanquam certissima mortis imago,

Consortem cupio te, tamen, esse tori!

Huc ades, haud abiture cito: nam sic sine vitâ

Vivere quam suave est, sic sine morte mori.

Once more to my journal: will you excuse these flighty digressions? Severe as the frost has been, the meridian sun has continued to bear such great power as to have melted vast quantities of snow, which again have been regularly frozen in the night. To these rapid alternations of heat and cold, we are indebted for some singular scenery of a very romantic nature: during a ride of almost sixty miles, from Geneva to Nantua, the sides of the rocks were covered with stalactites of ice, forty, fifty, sixty feet high, varying in breadth according to circumstances. A whimsical mixture was thus produced of the sublime, the beautiful, and that intermediate something, the picturesque: the scenery, taken *en masse*, did, and ever must belong unquestionably to the sublime; nothing can destroy the character of sublimity which is impressed on these dark primeval rocks, over-hanging the deep valley at their feet. But where the spray of the tumbling torrent had been arrested by frost, ten thousand lustres of the chastest brilliancy sparkled for one short moment in the sun, and presented a fairy-work of excellent beauty. Sometimes, to finish the contrariant character of this scenery, a bounded view appeared of wildness, intricacy, and abruptness, equally remote from the sublime and beautiful, which strictly belonged to the picturesque.

As we re-traced our steps from Geneva as far as Bourge, I shall take the opportunity of correcting one or two trifling mistakes in the account which I gave you of the road, for I should be sorry to be suspected of availing myself of a certain licence, which, to their utter discredit, some travellers have assumed. Le Lac de Cerdon is not so large, nor so deep below the road, as it appeared to us when we travelled on its banks by a dusky moon-light; nor is the road up Mont Cerdon so dangerous in reality as it appeared to us before. Apprehensive of the rapidity of the descent, I determined to walk: R—, after the postillion had securely locked one of the wheels, descended very safely in the carriage, two of which might pass each other in almost any part of the road; my politeness, however, were I in one of them, would hardly carry me so far as to make an offer of the wall to the other. On this subject only was my account exaggerated: so romantic a spot I never beheld, or a gulf more fearful to look down.

B

On

On the summit of the rocks on the opposite side of the valley to that where the road is cut, stand the time-honored ruins of a spacious castle, which, unless the rocks have crumbled away since its erection, must have been built on the very brink of the precipice: such at least is its apparent situation from the road, and we can notice these ancient edifices only as they serve to ornament and enrich the landscape. Two small cottages, not to be discerned without difficulty, standing at a little distance from each other towards the bottom of the valley, afforded an impressive contrast to this monument of past magnificence: a zig-zag path, contrived to cheat the ascent of its declivity, led to each; at the door of one, which seemed to have the rock for its roof, stood a man riving blocks for his hearth; I watched him for a considerable time, and listened attentively, but the sound of his beetle was not to be heard. Proceeding leisurely down the side of the mountain, I heard the distant noise of rushing water; and my eyes were presently attracted by a lofty water-fall, whose light spray was assimilated with and lost in air before it reached the bottom. Admiring the singular beauty of this delicate picture, a vast body of snow which over-hung the torrent, was detached from its hold, and mingled with the foam; the sound of this petty *avalanche* rent the air, and, echoing throughout the valley, rolled like a peal of thunder. Some river takes its rise among these hills, and meanders in a shallow stream through the vale: inquiring of a peasant, whom I met near the village of Cerdon, (where my friend, who had been waiting for me some time, had already got the horses harnessed,) what the name of this river was, I understood him to call it the Berme; but as he was unable to write it down for me, and as I cannot find any such name of a river in my map, I may probably be guilty of a misnomer.

At the foot of Mont Cerdon we have crossed the chain of hills which divides France from the territory of Geneva: and at the little village we congratulated each other that we had no hill of any comparative consideration to ascend between Cerdon and Calais; recollect the season and the situation, nor rashly arraign our taste, and accuse us of insensibility or indifference to the grandeur of Alpine scenery:

You gentlemen of England, who live at home in ease,

Ah! little do you think of the dangers of the seas!

Last night we reached Maçon, a large town, situated on the Soane, which is a noble river, beside which we have travelled

a great part of our journey this day to Chalons, which is also built on its banks, and from the road presents a very striking and a very handsome appearance. It was late when we arrived at Maçon last night, and early when we left it this morning: the town stands low, and the surrounding lands are very extensively flooded. The country which we have passed through this day, abounds with gentle eminences, and the prospects are on a beautiful and expanded scale: the vineyards are extensive and abundant, and the plants look strong: the young wheats too flourish, and vegetation in general indicates that the soil is rich. Our roads are infamously out of repair: but one cannot travel them without astonishment and admiration, at the persevering labour and enormous expence with which they must have been formed. For many miles together they are raised above the level of the flooded meadows, ten, twenty, and in some places, I should imagine, thirty feet high! Exclusive of many advantages with which it would have been attended, surely on the score even of expence alone it would have been better to have drained these meadows and low lands, by means of canals cut in different directions, till a bottom had been made sufficiently firm to have borne a road of much less elevation—

Autun, Dec. 26.—It is now two o'clock in the afternoon: who should have thought of our being laid fast here for the day? We might well rise by four in the morning, truly, for a long pull and a strong pull! When we had come within about half a league of this place, we met an avant-courier, in rich livery, riding full speed: presently another: next a carriage and six horses, with two livery servants, two other carriages completing the suite, one drawn by four horses, and the other by five. This was a little alarming, and our fears were speedily justified, for the post-master has informed us, that it is impossible to proceed in our journey, as every horse is engaged in the train of M. Talleyrand Perigord, Minister of the Interior, whom we had just met in his way to Lyons, whither we learn that the First Consul is going in person to meet a deputation of five hundred principal personages from the Cisalpine Republic, in order to appoint Consuls, and digest some Constitutional Regulations. A very splendid convocation is expected, and I am a little mortified, being as it were within a stone's throw of Lyons, that it is incompatible with our plan to deviate from the right line which our Geometry tells us is the shortest between any two given points. De Buck has several times procured us horses where there

there was some difficulty in obtaining them, by gravely assuring the post-masters that he was the avant-courier to a foreign Ambassador who was then on the road with a negotiation of the highest importance! This story availed us nothing here: *ex nihilo nihil fit*: there is not a horse in the stable.—

Nine o'clock, (evening)—We have been lounging about the town, where every one, male and female, is dressed in his best cloathes, and seems to be going to, or coming from, church. We have been into the College; mass was performing, and we remained there half an hour, or more: the loud singing, or, I am rather disposed to call it, the lusty bellowing, of the chaunters assailed our unaccustomed ears so violently, and a peep at the psalm-book threatened us with such a long-protracted peal, that we thought it prudent to retire. From the College we went into L'Eglise de Notre Dame, where a great many pious devotees were kneeling before the painted idols, which were profusely distributed about the walls.

I know very well that it is the fashion in England to believe, or to affect the belief, at least, that Religion is totally neglected and "despised of men" throughout the territories of this infidel Republic. Such sweeping accusations are rash and indecorous; and I suspect, that if those only among us who are without sin in this respect, had taken the liberty to cast stones, much fewer would have been levelled. Religion is an affair of the heart: I should be sorry to suspect every man of being indifferent to its duties, and dead to the feelings of devotion, who is not very regular in his attendance on divine service; nor am I sufficiently charitable or unsuspicious to give every man credit for super-eminent piety towards God, or excessive benevolence towards man, because of his exemplary punctuality at church. In this country, the outward form of religion is certainly sufficiently manifest: what substance it may have, I know not: the churches into which we have entered, are as well attended, for aught I see, as those of London, or of any other place: our opportunities for remark, however, have not been numerous, and I may be mistaken. It is very true, that to "keep holy the Sabbath-day," by desisting from labour, and shutting up shop, is not, as in England, made compulsory here: the churches indeed are all opened, but it is not considered disgraceful to pass over to the other side. On a Sunday, therefore, Paris presents rather a whimsical appearance:

half a score shops together are religiously kept shut, the inmates retire from the bustle of worldly concerns, and devote themselves to holy contemplation. The two or three next neighbours, perhaps less piously disposed, suffer their jewellery to sparkle, or their gay ribbands to flaunt, as usual, at the window. The sound of some solitary hammer is heard at the blacksmith's, and the poor labourer, with a wife and seven or eight children, finds that to him the Sabbath is no day of rest: the hebdomadal recurrence of that day stills not the cravings of hunger, and softens not the bitterness of cold.

Such, I believe, is correctly the state of France with respect to its outward observances of religious rites: it will not be amiss to consider, briefly, the state of England in this respect; had we pulled out the beam from our own eye, we might have seen more clearly to have taken away the mote from our brother's. Sabbath-breaking, as the offence is technically denominated, is punishable by the municipal-law of England; I certainly mean not to dispute the justness and propriety of expelling the money-changers from the Temple of God. I certainly mean not to ridicule the prohibition of all secular business on the Sabbath-day, on that day which we are told was hallowed by the Almighty himself; but one may be permitted to smile at the inconsistent spirit of our regulations, the partiality with which they are enforced, or the indifference with which they are attended to. If a man is journeying on the Sunday in England, however important be the occasion which calls him, should his horse lose a shoe, or his carriage break down, he would find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to obtain the assistance of a workman. In a capricious and uncertain harvest-season, should the farmer be anxious to preserve the fruits of his whole year's labour from impending injury, and perhaps destruction, the greatest probability, in the first place, is, that he could get no help from his labourers: Should he, however, to his astonishment, succeed, he would, in the next place, be a marked man by the clergyman of his parish, his neighbours would be afraid of him, and fire from Heaven would be called down—or, what would be a subject of far more serious apprehension—fire from earth would, perhaps, be brought up to consume his devoted property. In short, it does not appear, in all cases, to be lawful to do good on the Sabbath-day. But, at the time that we are thus conscientiously

scientifically refraining from all worldly pursuits, our public houses and gin-shops are suffered to be open, and are as much, if not more, frequented than on any other day of the week: our gaming-tables are accessible, our great men give dinners, and sometimes too, like those in lower life, get drunk. It seems that the occasional efforts of useful industry are beheld with less complacency and toleration, with an eye of more jealousy and suspicion, than the habitual orgies of riot and intemperance. If these remarks are true—and I shall lend a willing ear to the discredit of them—it will not be altogether so clear, as we are willing to flatter ourselves, on whose side the scale of propriety and decorum in religious conduct preponderates.

There is one more topic, which in an early part of these letters I promised to touch upon, namely, the state of the peasantry. Never having trodden on French ground before, I am very incompetent to give an opinion as to the quality or degree of change which this class of people may have undergone: on this subject well-informed and well-intentioned people differ. I have heard a gentleman who has made a recent excursion to France, and who had been an ocular witness of the wretchedness of the peasantry before the revolution, decidedly assert that their situation is improved. It may be so; but I had almost begun to adopt an opinion which one would be sorry to harbour, namely, that the people are very little affected by the changes which take place in the government.*

If provisions are cheaper in France than

* I remember the following epigram, which was written by some one who seems to have adopted this opinion in its fullest extent.

Poor fellows, what concern have you

With King and Constitution?

With Government you've nought to do,

But pay your contribution.

Still must your days be spent in toil,

Whoever rules the nation:

Still will the great ones share the spoil—

No fear of innovation.

The ass must bear his daily load,

Let who will lead or drive;

Still he must pace the self-same road—

Nor hope for rest alive.

Whatever Monarch rules the realm,

Still Courtiers will be knaves;

And future P—s will guide the helm,

And keep your children slaves.

Though native freedom be your boast—

The boast of all the nation;

Yet still, whoever rules the roast,

Your birth-right is—Taxation!

they are in England, labour is proportionably paid for: so that the peasant, probably, is not better off here, where mutton and pork are two-pence halfpenny or three-pence a pound, and the quarter-loaf is at eight-pence or nine-pence, than in England, where these, and every other article, are considerably higher. The advantages, however, to persons of fixed income, are obvious and great: the exchange of coin against England is not to be compared with the exchange of provisions in favour of France. I know nothing about the burden of taxation here; house-rent is dear, however, and fuel is dear; whether these form a counterpoise to the advantage just mentioned, I am not able to say. To return to the peasantry:—

The French are incomparably better managers of their provision than the English. Nothing can possibly be more comfortable, more unsocial, more sulky, if I may so express myself, than the manner in which the labourers of England take their meals. Of the country-labourers I speak, with whom I am a good deal conversant: with the domestic habits of city-workmen, manufactory-labourers, &c. I am totally unacquainted. It is the custom of countrymen to bring in their wallet a large hunch (as it is emphatically called) of coarse and stale brown bread: this is eaten for breakfast, sometimes with a parsimonious accompaniment of cheese or butter, but this relisher is not always afforded. At dinner the treasures of the wallet are brought forth, and in the depth of winter a cold heavy dumplin, of no mean magnitude indeed, is produced, in the centre of which is a lump of fat bacon, and perhaps a slice of apple! This, however, does not fall to the lot of every one: many a labourer have I seen dine off a hard dry loaf, which he cheerlessly eats under a cart-shed to shelter him from the weather. The only comfortable meal which our labourers get, the only meal, at least, which gives me any idea of comfort, is their supper: after his day's work, if a man has a careful and industrious wife, he may expect to see a pot boiling over his fire when he goes home; he may expect something warm and nourishing for his supper; he may, *perhaps*, afford himself a pint of beer—throughout the day his thirst is quenched at the pump, unless his master finds him a little beer—and at last, indeed, as that most simple and sweet song of the "Shepherd's Wife" says—

To bed he goes, as wanton then, I ween,
As is a King in dalliance with a Queen,
More wanton too;

For Kings have many griefs their souls to
move,
While Shepherds have no greater grief than
love.

Upon his couch of straw he sleeps as sound
As doth the King upon his bed of down,
And sounder too;
For cares cause Kings full oft their sleep to
spill,
While weary Shepherds lie and sleep their fill,
Ah then—Ah then, &c. &c.

The French cookery is the most economical in the world, and the lower classes of people are not excluded from the comfort of it: a great deal of Indian wheat it grown, and this is said to thicken soups in a very profitable degree. About Geneva the bread, which the poor people eat, is made either from this wheat or from barley, which is cultivated on a very extensive scale in the neighbourhood of Nantua, whence it is exported to the town: the bread, which we have sometimes seen in the cottages, where we have stopt to boil a few eggs, has been dark in colour, and very harsh to the palate, but, when softened in soup, may probably be nevertheless extremely nutritious and palatable.

Tea is a luxury but little known among the poor in the provinces of France: instead of it, however, they have abundance of coffee, a far greater luxury when so deliciously prepared as it is here. We have seen coarse-looking fellows sit round the kitchen-fire at a post house, drink their hot coffee, and eat their hot rolls, with a great deal of apparent, and no doubt of real, enjoyment. We have occasionally stopt to change horses at the hour of dinner, and have seen a number of labourers—at Pont sur Ain there could not be less than a dozen of them—collect together and call for their dinner, which the hostess had already prepared for them. To the water in which meat has been boiled, a large quantity of vegetables of various sorts, turnips, carrots, potatoes, garlic, &c. are added; large slices of bread, or some farinaceous substance, is inserted, and together with a proper proportion of pepper, salt, and herbs, form a soup which is thus sociably eaten, and has the appearance at least of giving a comfortable meal to those who partake of it. Each peasant drinks his *vin ordinaire de pays* out of a separate glass; and, with all their abominable filth, the French may, in this particular, teach the English a lesson of cleanliness. In England, not merely at a harvest frolic and a sheep-sheering, but at the tables of most re-

spectable and genteel persons we are in the habit of seasoning our beverage with the copious saliva of half a dozen greasy mouths! But it is time to take leave of this subject, and proceed to my journal: one remark I shall make on the general appearance of the peasantry, and that is, that we see no fine old heads of either sex. We see many healthy children, many very beautiful girls, and fresh hardy-looking boys: but when the men and women approach to sixty years of age, we have very frequently had occasion to observe, that their complexions are fallow, and their faces shrunk and unhealthy. How is this to be accounted for? I shall not stop to inquire, but merely suggest two circumstances which it strikes me may possibly co-operate to produce it. Almost all the hovels, and indeed all the hotels, that it has been our fortune to rest at, are afflicted with smoky chimneys: in France every body takes snuff, and many, no doubt, in an immoderate degree. If the peasant and his family, residing in a dark and filthy room, are ever inhaling the suffocating particles of wood-smoke, and using, moreover, the vile stimulus of snuff, it is not very wonderful, surely, that their countenances should prematurely become haggard and unhealthy. We have never seen a drunken man in France, but *eau de vie* is sold in almost every other shop: if it is habitually drunk by the labouring people, as one is forced to infer, from the frequency of its exposure for sale, a third and very powerful cause presents itself to account for the fact.

What an odd thing it is that the inns are much cheaper on this side of Paris than on the other! From Calais to Paris we had excellent dinners for three livres a head: at Paris we paid four, at Geneva five: after the first day, indeed, we stipulated for four; and our dinners were quite as good for this sum as they had been for the other. We can now find scarcely any hotel where they will cook us a good dinner under five livres a head.—I beg pardon: you do not want to know how much a mouthful we pay for our food.

The country from Chalons to Autun is extremely rich in vineyards and corn-fields, and is altogether very striking: the hills are lofty, and the outline is of that easy swelling form—of that soft mamillary shape, which is confessedly beautiful. The approach to Autun must in summer-time, I am persuaded, be delightful beyond any conception that we can have of it at the present season of the year: the road winds over these lovely hills,

hills, which, as far as the eye can reach, are covered with an underwood of broom, and crowned with a forest of beech and fir-trees. The city itself is small, and, for a French city, tolerably neat: it does not appear to possess many good buildings at present; but the ruins of some good houses are to be seen! The cathedral, I think, is one of the finest that we have entered: the outside of the church is nevertheless heavy, and, I think, devoid of magnificence; the inside would certainly have impressed me with an idea of nobleness and grandeur had not some miscreant churchwarden destroyed the soberness and violated the solemnity of its character, by white-washing its pillars and its walls!—I have written 'till I am quite tired—good night! We hope to be in the carriage to-morrow morning by three o'clock. We are not fickle lovers you see; but as the moon smiled on us in the loveliness of youth, and in the fulness of beauty, we desert her not when life is in the wane, and her lustre is fading away. Is the omen auspicious? Bear it in mind, and may it never deceive you!

Joigny, Dec. 28.—Last night I was too fatigued to write: we rose at three in the morning, were on the road before four, and with the exception of one half hour, which we found it necessary to allow ourselves for breakfast, stirred not from the carriage till half past six at night. The length of time, however, during which we were engaged, had little to do with the fatigue we suffered: the roads! the roads! the roads! In good truth I have almost lost the use of my right arm, which, attached to one of the loops of the carriage, bore the weight of my body during great part of the day. We scarcely travelled a hundred yards without feeling ourselves in very imminent danger of breaking down or of being overturned. The carriage of M. Perigord, we are told, broke down here the day before yesterday: I am glad of it, and hope from my heart, that the First Consul may be served the same; it will give him a good hint for repairing the roads. But all's well that ends well, and after many a hard knock, which bruised us from head to foot, we arrived safe and sound at Avallon, though none of the party had the slightest disposition to eat or drink. This morning, however, we rose again at four o'clock, travelled by the morning moon-light, and are now safely housed at Joigny.

How is it possible for a man who is cooped in a carriage day after day, day after day, in the depth of winter, from

twelve to fourteen hours, to make any remarks, or collect any information worth the trouble of noting down in his memoranda. We see nothing, if you will allow me an Hibernicism, but a monotonous variety of hill and valley, wood and water: now and then we pass full gallop through a town; I make no attempt at a journal, having no one thing in the world to say, but that the country is highly cultivated with vines, which appear to flourish on every soil. The town in which we now are is situated on the side of a hill, which reaches down to the Yonne, a navigable river, which I believe falls into the Seine. We have not been able to walk about: it was very dark and rainy when we arrived, and, as usual, we shall be off in the morning very early. What nasty places these French hotels are! I shall enjoy a little cleanliness and quiet at H——t.

Paris, Dec. 31.—From Joigny we had a very hard day's work to reach Melun, where we slept from about half past eight at night till half past eight in the morning: this was making up for lost time. At a little after nine we set off and reached the Hotel de Vendome at three o'clock yesterday. On my return hither I promised to conduct you into the Statue-gallery: but it is impossible, for our horses are ordered to be at the door by seven to-morrow morning. We have this instant received our passports from Mr. Jackson, who, not being at home when we called at his hotel, has politely sent them to us here. It snows: this is the first flight that the Parisians have had this year! During our absence the weather has been uniformly mild here.

Calais, Jan. 5, 1802.—Thus far we are arrived safe and sound: but very much against my wishes and my hopes we are now detained here by a north-east wind, which prevents us from getting out of the harbour. How provoking this is! I believe truly that I must be under the influence of the vulgar laws of gravitation: attraction towards home has increased, I think, as the squares of my distance from it have diminished. The weather has been extremely turbulent for some time: two wrecks are now within sight from the shore, the sea is very heavy, and we understand that the two last packets which sailed from Calais were blown into the Downs. To mend the matter, the French packets have the reputation of being bad failers; and by a regulation agreed on between the two Governments, an English Captain can take no passengers aboard at Calais, nor a French Captain at Dover.

Dover,

Dover, Jan. 7.—Mercy on us, what a passage have we had! Yesterday morning the wind blew very fresh from the south: the French Captain, probably not much acquainted with the navigation, was afraid of the swell of the sea, and refused to venture out. On a hint, however, we understood, that as the English Captain had failed, he would lose his birth if he declined to follow him, he thought it prudent to depart. This indecision had well nigh been attended with unpleasant consequences to us: on a sudden our baggage was hurried to the Custom-house, and thence down to the vessel: we returned to Ducroq's in order to settle our bill, and in the mean time the Captain, taking French leave, set sail without us. What a civil fellow this! We instantly took an open boat, and went two leagues out to sea in pursuit of the packet: it did not appear that we gained much upon her, or that she had seen our signals. The sailors refused to proceed, under an apprehension that their little boat could not possibly live out at sea: we were obliged to submit, and very reluctantly tacked about and failed back for Calais. Just before we made the harbour some one perceived that the packet had reefed her sails, and appeared to be tacking about. We did not hesitate to renew our attempts to come up with her, and fortunately soon succeeded: the Captain, it seems, when he got out to sea, had thought it impossible to reach Dover that tide, and, without any necessity, had slackened his sail till it absolutely was so! As the swell was heavy, he prudently preferred tacking backwards and forwards on the French coast to standing out at sea all night; and as the tide at Dover did not serve till one in the morning, it was not necessary to make sail before eight at night. Dreadfully ill in a hammock I lay till "A light in the harbour!" was sung out: this cheered me a little, till one of the passengers, an old sailor, went upon deck, and declared that the Captain had steered his vessel to leeward of the harbour, and it was very probable that by the time he had worked her back against tide it would not serve him to get in! At two o'clock this morning, however, we gained the harbour, after having been at sea fifteen long hours: but our trouble did not end here; for on sending to the Inspector, or whatever name he is called, whose business it is to examine the passengers as they arrive, he refused to rise from his bed, and sent us a cool insolent command to remain on board all night. We had a great

number of passengers, and several sick ladies: this infamous conduct was not to be submitted to, and after having sent repeated messages, and waited three quarters of an hour on deck, during a bitter cold night, two or three gentlemen forced their way, and we all of us contrived to scramble ashore as well as we could. Mr. Inspector afterwards paid his visit to an empty vessel: these fellows give themselves airs of intolence and authority on the too-well founded presumption, that a crew, when once dispersed, is not likely to be collected again, and that no individual will think it worth while to seek redress when the first fit of ill-humour is subsided.

The chaise is now at the door, and we are off for town within five minutes: I shall see you on Saturday in good health, I hope, and in good spirits. It is unnecessary to assure you with what sincere affection I remain,

Your's, &c.
T. S. NORGATE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Author of the *Cantabrigiana* is entirely mistaken when he states under the head "*Baker's Manuscripts*," p. 495 of your last Magazine, that Mr. Baker "*LEFT twenty-three volumes of his manuscripts to that great collector, the Earl of Oxford.*"—Indeed there is a strange inaccuracy in the whole sentence, for in the next line but one he says "*The deed of BARGAIN AND SALE of the manuscripts to the Earl of Oxford, written in Baker's own hand, was executed December 6, 1716.*" The deed is *not* in Baker's handwriting, but in that of Mr. Wanley, librarian to Lord Harley; and if there were a deed of bargain and sale, how could Mr. Baker have LEFT them to Lord Oxford?

The fact is, that by this deed, which is bound up with the first volume of the manuscripts, this indefatigable antiquary sells to *Edward Lord Harley twenty-one volumes of his collections, all written with his own hand, and specified in a schedule annexed to the deed, in consideration of the sum of one pound one shilling and sixpence*, "To have and to hold to the first Edward Lord Harley after my decease; but in case I happen to survive the said Lord Harley, then upon my death to the executors and administrators of the said Lord Harley." The execution of this deed is attested by Mr. Wanley. By a paper also bound up with this volume, which is in the hand writing of Mr. Baker, it

it appears that he had, since the above-mentioned deed, written two other volumes of collections, which in consideration of *one guinea*, paid him by Mr. Wansley, he had agreed should belong to Lord Harley, upon the same terms as the twenty-one volumes, and he authorizes his executors to deliver them upon demand to Lord Harley or his agents.

The Editor of *Cantabrigiana* might also have added two lines, which are at the bottom of the page, below the verses on Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and which Mr. Baker evidently intended should apply to himself and establish, pretty decisively, the whole to be his own composition.

Purpura mi nocuit; nocuit quoque libera
lingua;
Dum Regis Thalamum damno, sub Ense
cado.

There is, somewhere in this collection, an original letter, from the celebrated antiquary Thomas Hearne to Mr. Baker, from which it appears that the latter had in contemplation a work very similar to A. Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.*

The lines below are contained in Mr. Baker's transcript of the Life of Sir Thomas More. vol. 7030 of the Harleian Catalogue, and as I do not recollect to have seen them elsewhere, I have thought them worth transcribing.

Lines written by Sir Thomas More, on occasion of the King's secretary having visited him in the Tower, and assured him "that the King minded not any matter, wherein he should have cause of scruple from henceforth to trouble his conscience." To express the comfort which he received from those words, Sir Thomas wrote the following "with a cole, for incke he had none."

Ly flattering Fortune, look thou never so fair,
Nor never so pleasantly begin to smile,
As thou wouldest my Ruin all repair,
During my Life thou shalt not me beguile:
Trust I shall, God! to enter, in a while,
Thy Heaven of Heavens, sure and uniforme;
Ever after the Calme look I for a Storme.
Panton-square. J. WILSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Admirers of ancient Egypt will perhaps read with pleasure a short account of the monuments lately deposited in the British Museum. They were taken from the French army, in Alexandria, and sent to England in September last, under the charge of Colonel Turner,

and are now placed under slight temporary coverings in the court-yard of the Museum.

At either end of the first shed is a statue of white marble, evidently Roman; the first supposed to be *Marcus Aurelius*, the second *Septimus Severus*; but both of very inferior workmanship. They were discovered in the researches at Alexandria, and it is not known whence they originally came. The next fragment is a *Ram's Head* about four feet in length, carved from a soft red stone, called by the French *rouge grais*, and was brought from Upper Egypt. It has part of the right horn broken off; but the workmanship is exquisite, and the expression of the eyes exceeding good. The *Ram's Head* represented the Deity called *Amoun*, whom the Greeks (who borrowed much of their Mythology from Egypt,) afterwards adopted by the name of Ammon. *Amoun* denoted to the Egyptians the creative power of God, his beneficence and diffusive influence through the works of nature. His chief temple was at Thebes; whence the epithet of *Theban* was given to the Ram; which was also a representation of the Sun in Aries. They who desire a further acquaintance with the symbolical attributes of *Amoun*, may consult Jablonsky's *Pantheon Egyptiacum*. We next come to two *Obelisks*, richly charged with hieroglyphics, and much resembling in their general appearance the one at Mattareah, engraved in Dr. Shaw's *Travels*. These *Obelisks*, it is supposed, were erected by the Egyptians as gnomons for astronomical uses, and had anciently a ball on the top supported by a very small shaft, the projection of whose shadow on the ground near that of the gnomon, formed an ellipsis, by which the middle determined by its position exactly enough the height of the centre of the Sun. They are of basalt, and were likewise brought from Upper Egypt. Between the *Obelisks* stands a large square Sarcophagus or chest, composed of what the French call *breche verte*, and appears to be of an aggregate kind, with which our mineralogists were before unacquainted. It was brought from the mosque of St. Athanasius, in Alexandria. The hieroglyphic language inscribed both inside and out, denote it to have been used for sacred purposes. But whether as a chest for the images of the Egyptian deities, or as a cistern for the holy-water used in the sacred mysteries, does not appear. In form and size it seems to represent the great chest in the largest of the pyramids of Egypt, except

except that the latter, which was long taken for the tomb of Cheops, was unadorned with hieroglyphics. However, that this chest was somehow concerned with the mystical worship of Osiris, is more than probable: though it is not likely, as has been suggested, that it was one of the *Adyta*, or secret chambers which had so great a share in the Egyptian mysteries. That it was not placed an end, seems probable from the horizontal direction the hieroglyphics are drawn in. Its weight is nine tons, and among the symbols it is covered with, the sacred monkey is frequently repeated; an animal that is not once mentioned by Jablonsky, though most classical readers will remember the allusion to it at the opening of Juvenal's 15th Satire.

"Quis nescit, Volusi Bithynice, qualia demens
"Ægyptus portenta colat? Crocodilon ador-
rat

"Pars hæc : illa pavet faturam serpenti-
bus Ibin :

"Effigies sacri nitet aurea CERCOPITHECI."

Close by the great chest lies a *massive Hand*, of red granite, clenched. It is thought to have belonged to a statue of Vulcan, and was found by the French, among some ruins in the neighbourhood of Memphis. From its form it appears to have rested on the knee; and the statue it belonged to must have been at least eighty feet in height. Beside this is a *small fragment* of a light red stone, having on it several diminutive figures, with three or four repetitions of the *crux ansata*. Such are the monuments sheltered by the first covering; at the four corners of which are mutilated figures of Osiris, of black granite, brought from Thebes.

At each end of the second shed is a shaft of porphyry, the first of which is about three feet and a half diameter, and about four yards in length. Immediately succeeding, we have two figures of Osiris, seated, in black granite. He is represented with the head of a lion, round which we see the sun, accompanied by the usual head-dress of the Egyptians; from the neck downward he is represented as a virgin, and holds in his left hand the *crux ansata*: and on the seat are a few hieroglyphics. Osiris, we know, was variously delineated, according to the attributes or operations of the deity the Egyptian priests desired to express. And the figure we have here described was peculiarly symbolical of the heat, vigour and influence of the *Sun*, in the inundation of the Nile, when it passed through the signs of *Leo* and *Virgo*. The *crux ansata* ♀
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however, is not so easily explained. The best and most accurate writers on the symbolical learning of the Egyptians have differed very widely in describing it. Some have thought the *cross* denoted the four elements of the world, and the *circle*, the influence the sun had over them. Others have thought the whole figure to be the name of the divine being who travelled through the world. Some, the figure of the deity, not made in the likeness of any creature. Some the phylactery of Isis: and others that it was the ineffable Image of Eternity. One writer has endeavoured, with a considerable share of learning and ingenuity, to prove that it was the *acus nautica*, or mariner's compass, which he was willing to believe was known even to the Egyptians. All these conjectures only serve to show that the mystery couched under the symbolical learning of Egypt is inexplicable. Close by the figures of Osiris is a *mummy-chest* of basalt, with a narrow border of hieroglyphics round the outer edge. This also came from Upper Egypt, and its use is immediately pointed out by the shape of the cavity, in which the figure of the head and legs is clearly seen. Next, we have a fine *sarcophagus*: its size is smaller than the one already mentioned, but its weight is two ton more. It is composed not like the former of a *breccia*, but of black granite, and was brought from Cairo; and, like the larger one, is covered with the hieroglyphic writing. Close adjoining is the broken figure of a woman, seated on her hams, and probably representing Isis; the position, as Porphyry asserts, is a type of the Deity's being retired within itself. Nigh this mutilated figure lies a *cylindrical pillar*, of red granite; and close to it part of a large *case of black granite*, very neatly and plentifully adorned with hieroglyphics, and perhaps used for the preservation of some of the sacred vestments or utensils. It is rounded at the end, and, with one side of the smaller sarcophagus, already mentioned, has been engraved by Niebuhr. This is followed by another statue of Osiris; beside which there is a small broken figure, kneeling, with hieroglyphics; it is of black granite, and, like the greater part of its neighbours, came from Upper Egypt.

To this enumeration we must add a small chest of Oriental manuscripts, gathered by the French Institute at Cairo; they are in number sixty-two, and are chiefly Coptic, Arabic and Turkish.

There are also two pieces of ancient
C sculpture

sculpture, which have not yet arrived at the Museum; being at present deposited, for the investigation of the curious, in the library at Somerset-house, belonging to the Society of Antiquaries. One has a triple inscription, in the sacred, the vulgar and the Greek tongues; the latter of which is already engraved, and a translation of it presented to the society by Mr. Stephen Weston, whence it appears chiefly to relate to Ptolemy Philometer. The other is the statue of a woman, sitting on the ground, in black granite; between her feet the model of one of the capitals belonging to a column in the Temple of Isis, at Dendera.

Having said thus much of the Egyptian monuments, it may not be irrelevant to add a few words upon the hieroglyphics, which appear upon so many of them. Though in these Egypt shadowed out both the spiritual and physical world; yet it is not probable that a system composed with such consummate skill, confined entirely to the acquaintance of the priests, and even by them delivered orally, can at this day be laid open to the world. The ravages of Cambyzes must at least have deranged the knowledge of it: and Herodotus asserts, that in his time the priests were but mere pretenders to it. We are assured by Plutarch, that the hidden philosophy of Egypt exhibited, even to those who were initiated among the priests, but dark hints and obscure resemblances of the truth. And thus much the priests themselves insinuated, since they placed figures of the sphinx at the entrance of their temples, as types of the enigmatical nature of their theology. Of the wise men who went from Greece to Egypt, Pythagoras, we are told, was most in favour with the priests; that he has imitated their mysterious manner in his writings, and, like them, conveyed his doctrines to the world in a kind of riddle. Perhaps some intelligence might be obtained by studying those writings. But, after all, we are inclined to think that the celebrated boast of Isis, which Plutarch has recorded, will still hold true:

ΕΥΘΕ ΕΙΣΑΙ ΠΕΡ ΤΟ ΤΕΥΧΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΕΥΟΜΕΝΟΝ,
ΚΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΕΜΟΝ ΠΕΡΙΑΟΝ ΟΥΔΕΙΣ ΠΩ
ΘΗΝΤΟΣ ΑΠΕΚΑΤΨΕΝ.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of a late interesting TOUR in SWEDEN, by PROFESSOR OLIVARIUS of KIEL, in HOLSTEIN.

SWEDEN is a country, which under the most picturesque, and often terrifying, aspect, under masses of ice and snow, under a continual envelope, so to

speaking, of forests, and a soil but little productive, conceals in its bosom immense riches, inexhaustible sources of prosperity—more mines than the inhabitants can work: its interior exhibits at the same time an admirable contrast of the simplicity of the natives, and of their indigence, which do not infringe upon their gaiety and contentment; and it will serve to prove this double thesis, this double paradox, to the man of the world, that metals are not equivalent to the abundance of eatables which fertile lands produce, and that the enjoyments of great cities are not to be compared with the soft repose and happiness, which are enjoyed in countries but little inhabited. M. Schmith, Co-regent of the National German Lyceum, at Stockholm, will serve us, says the Professor, for a guide, in the recent tour that he has just published, in German, and to which his fellow-tourist, M. Gillberg, Director of the Works of the Fortifications of the same City, has annexed plates, designed by himself, with equal care and exactitude, and which leave nothing to be desired, in respect of the engraving, which is partly his own work, and partly that of M. Akrel. There can be no doubt raised as to the veracity of authors like these, whose reputation, and the offices which they hold, perfectly guarantee their testimony. “Let us set out with them from Stockholm (continues the professor) and visit some northern provinces, stretching as far as to the frontiers of the country of the Laplanders!

“The winter of 1798 and 1799 had been very long and very severe (says the author); the spring was unusually tardy in imparting its benign influence; and although we passed the barriers of Stockholm so late as the 12th of June, the leaves of the trees had not yet attained half their ordinary bigness; every thing appeared with the rising spring so tender, so sweet, to the view, and then so much the more delectable, as it had been waited for with impatience; the air was perfectly temperate, the sky very serene; in a word, it was one of the finest evenings of the spring, a season always doubly charming in the North. In setting out to visit countries so curious, to see the treasures of so many mines, and the Lapmarks in their cabins, even that superb street, De la Reine, appeared to us too long, and we desired nothing more earnestly, than to respire an air different from that of the capital. At last, we got beyond the walls, and, after some minutes walking, we perceived on our right the avenue of the Chateau de Haga;

ga; we had now only to pass over a little hill, and then bid adieu to the metropolis. I looked back, but no longer was there any trace of the city to be seen—not an edifice that presented itself to my view. On the right, a continual forest of fir-trees joined to the road-side, and which hid many parts of the Haga; on the left was a continual mixture of fields, of orchards, and of pleasure-houses, whose smiling aspect, and modern construction, indicated, more or less, the vicinity and the influence of Stockholm. We were as yet on the high-road to Upsal, and we did not quit it till the moment before we arrived at the Chateau of Ulrichtal, where we were to turn off for the left, on the road for Sala. Our carriage was one of those two-wheeled carriages, which are here made use of for long journeys, and which we had purchased. It is true, that you may meet, at every post, with a country-carriage to let pretty cheap, but you sit in it very ill at ease, and much jogged; you must change continually, often send a good way to seek for it, and, when it is too heavy, must let it proceed slowly enough. Of course, it is most advisable to procure a carriage, like the above, for the whole journey, but one that is light, solid, and commodious. It may be usually had from 20 to 30 crowns of the country (or about 50 French crowns). Good carriages of this kind have two places or seats, and require only a single horse, which can go with it at a great pace. Often the lightness of these carriages is such, that a young man might draw them; of course they would only suit the well smoothed roads of Sweden, which roads are a sort of causeways formed generally of hard stones, and where heavy-rolling wains have not impressed their deep ruts. On the road, and in the fields, we found but few people, although we traversed a great tract of country, across well cultivated lands. Here we met with none of those jovial bands of peasants returning to their villages, and calculating the money they have received in exchange for their commodities, as we meet with in the vicinity of the great cities of Germany. Many reasons contribute to render the intercourse of the Swedish villagers with the citizens less frequent than it is elsewhere. The country, although of a very great extent, has proportionably but a very small number of cities, and but thinly peopled; so that the farmers, in bringing their commodities there, would lose too much time, an inconvenience which would be doubly felt from the scarcity of hands. The peasant must, there-

fore, endeavour to have but few wants, to be able to content himself with the productions of his land, and, in short, to confine himself to go only once or twice a year to the city to procure such things as are absolutely necessary. As to the country about Stockholm, we may further remark, that it is mostly laid out into great estates or signories, the proprietors of which send their productions to the capital, in large quantities, by water. The lords usually grant a small piece of ground to the peasants, who, being obliged to work for their master, have hardly time to cultivate the allotted ground, on the fruits of which they live, but without any superfluity that they can sell.

Without entering into a detail of the causes which militate against the improvement of the lands in Sweden, we may observe here, with the author, that it is more especially owing to the want of hands. "I have made this remark (says he) particularly in the provinces where there are fewer lands in fallow, and which are the most productive, such as Upland and Westmanland; there I never found many people either in the fields or in the houses, and most of those that I met in the villages seemed to be only occupied with domestic labours. The season of sowing was past; the horses and horned cattle were left to graze in the woods; the fields seemed abandoned to themselves; at a time, too, when the German cultivator finds so much occasion to exercise his activity. Every thing announced, that the countryman here labours only for subsistence, without being at the trouble to furnish any thing for sale. This will be remarked at once, if attention be paid to their habitations, which only consist of a single house or cottage, rarely accompanied by other buildings. Neither does it appear that the peasants, however pressing their demands may be for hay, contrive to supply the want of it by artificial meadows, so advantageous, and so common, in other countries; they prefer sowing on a great deal of land, even in fallow, and they content themselves with a moderate crop, which manure would have very much augmented. Their care does not even extend to the procuring for themselves all the hay which is absolutely necessary. In winter the cattle are fed with straw, and, when that begins to fail, they substitute for it that which forms the roofs of their houses. It must be admitted, however, that the Swedish cultivator is often obliged to struggle against a number of obstacles, as, for instance, an enormous quantity of

stones, of which he must clear the ground; and, in spite of his labours, there always remain large masses, about which, however, grain appears to thrive wonderfully. These masses, sometimes scattered, sometimes covered with wood, sometimes presenting only the bare rock, so strongly characterise the provinces of Upland and Westmanland, that, in the longest space, one cannot forget an instant that we are treading the soil of Sweden.

"It was not very far from Enköping (continues the author) at about fourteen leagues from Stockholm, that I saw cherry-trees for the first time in this kingdom on the grounds of the peasants; but to judge of them, at least, by the elegance of the house to which the garden appertained, it was not a peasant of the ordinary class. These trees, which were all in bloom, were both the last and the first which I observed in the gardens of that class of people during the whole course of my journey.

"At every post we meet with an inn, commonly let out to a *traiteur*, or to some peasant who has thus the exclusive privilege of keeping an inn; a privilege, in other places, alternate among the peasants. Every innkeeper is obliged to keep a particular chamber, with a bed, always at the disposal of the traveller; and I can certify, that I never failed meeting with both in very proper condition, and sometimes beyond my expectation. In the inns, at no great distance from the capital, you can often make very good meals and even delicate repasts; but, at a certain distance from the metropolis, we can only procure the simple viands which the country affords, to which fish is added in most places. In general there is no reason to complain of any want of cleanliness in the cooking of victuals. However, it is always advisable to carry some provisions with you, as well as to furnish yourself with beverage.

"You ought to find at all the posts a certain number of horses, amounting, in some places, to thirty; as to the roads that are but little frequented, they are only bound to keep one in readiness. The peasants, who furnish these horses, often live in houses more than a mile distant from the post (about three French leagues). They are obliged to come and present their horses alternately, whether travellers arrive or no, and to leave them there for twenty-four hours. If, at the moment of their arrival, horses should be wanted, the poor animals are harnessed, however fatigued they may be. In order that the innkeepers may have no pretence to send away the horses, a re-

gister is kept in every post-house, stating the number of horses employed in the service of the post, and in which every traveller is obliged to insert his name, his quality, the number of horses that he makes use of, and even the hour of his departure. The traveller may likewise write his complaints in this book, when he has been delayed, or ill-attended; and, agreeably to a public ordinance, these registers are to be re-placed every month by others, and sent to the chancery."

"Although I had been advised (says the author) to use harsh language and behaviour to the postillions, in order to be served with more readiness, I can safely affirm, that, during our whole tour, we obtained more by gentleness, than by ill words, and that we even proceeded quicker when compulsion was not applied to the horses. It is to be observed, that in Sweden travellers may drive themselves, if they think proper. The guides, or those who are ready at the post-house with their horses, are usually boys; sometimes, however, they are men grown. When there is no room for them in the carriage, the postillion must leave the horses to the mercy of the travellers, and follow them on foot as well as he can, although his horses are sometimes the most valuable part of his property. We admit that it is not without a feeling of the most profound grief, and the most poignant commiseration, that we now publish this fact, which other nations of Europe may perhaps tax with barbarity, or, at least, with a culpable indifference towards humanity. It is a fact which has often excited our indignation, but which we always refused to insert in our journal, flattering ourselves, doubtless with some foundation, that a practice so disgusting, and so adapted to degrade Sweden in the eyes of the rest of our continent, would assuredly be abolished; but, alas! *buc usque malorum*.—Here, however, as in general, a moderate behaviour carries its own reward with it: besides the thanks which may be expected from the postillion when his horses are well treated, or that room is made for him in the voiture, and he is allowed to manage them; it is certain that they go quicker with him, because he has simple and efficacious means to stimulate his horses, and, moreover, you are more readily served for it at the next post. In many places, they ask of the postillion, How do these gentlemen go? and if the answer is satisfactory, a relay is brought forward instantly. It is generally, however, pretended, that, in the southern provinces, where travellers are the most

most numerous, it is adviseable, not to use too much lenity, but sometimes to exert all your authority, in order to be well and promptly served. At the passage of bridges or of rivers, you pay a small toll; in other respects, there is nothing to be laid out for the maintaining of the high-roads, or of a safeguard. The roads are secure; the peasants mend them by a *corvée*, and even from a principle of emulation.

"On my arrival at Enköping, I formed, for the first time, an idea, comical enough, of the non-maritime towns. Figure to yourself houses formed of joists, laid horizontally on one another; most of these houses are composed only of a ground-floor, a very small number having roofs with tiles, the others are covered with turf, the green, however, of which does not contrast ill with the red colour which is given to the outside of the posts, and with the white of the chimneys. I here amused myself with contemplating, on my approach to the town, a vast field filled with cabbages, extremely well cultivated, and which swarmed with a multitude of labourers—a delightful prospect, which we so often enjoy in Germany. We quickly had horses; and we were eager to exchange the sight of naked deserts, the imprints of misery, and a wretched road, for the aspect of a smiling champaign. At the next post, no horse was to be had; the road was but little frequented; and we must, of necessity, stop an hour ere we could procure one. We were obliged to remain in a miserable cabin, where we were but indifferently sheltered from the wind and rain, which beat unceasingly: half of the roof of this hut had been eaten up by the cattle."

Our traveller having visited a church, which stood on the road, does not forget to notice a custom generally practised in Sweden, and which is still prevalent in some places in Germany:—a person is appointed to walk round the church, holding in his hand a wand (in Sweden, of an enormous length), with which he gently taps those on whom the word has not been powerful enough to prevent them from giving way to sleep. It is well-known, that, in the Lutheran churches, the prayers come first and the sermon always follows, and that the discourse of the pastor is considered as the most essential part of the divine service. In general, as the ministers are successively promoted to better cures, according to their rank of seniority, they are obliged to enter early into the ecclesiastical state, to have the perspective of an

advancement always wished for; it follows, that the country swarms with adjunct priests, chapel-curates, &c. whose appointments are so moderate, that they may be likened to the revenues which fall to the greatest part of the curates in Ireland. There are, however, in Sweden pastors well paid; and it may be easily conceived, when it is known that the tythe consists of the thirtieth part of the corn reaped by the cultivator, of the eighth sheep, and of a pound of butter for every cow. Custom moreover, authorizes the curate to take a cow from the stable of a person deceased, if the herd is composed of eight heads. In the habitations of these villagers, a hearth or a chimney, placed at a corner of the room, supplies the place of a stove and of a kitchen; in another corner is a bed with curtains; on another side is seen a long table, and along the walls is a row of benches; every thing is extremely neat. The walls are usually white; the peasants in more easy circumstances decorate them with a number of rows of shining pewter-plates, with vessels of copper, &c. It is in this furniture, and in their goblets of silver, that these sort of people display their luxury, and place their chief riches, while the German villages lay out their ready money in objects much more useful.

"We had found hitherto, almost generally (says the author) the peasants of Upland and Westmanland employed in manufacturing woollen stuffs for their own use; we found the other peasants of Westmanland occupied in the same labours. They never think here of bringing these stuffs to perfection, although the wool of the sheep, which are far from being numerous, is very fine and long, but little curled. Unfortunately, they are establishing in Sweden large manufactories, for which they import foreign wool, without proper exertions to draw the first materials from the country itself.

"In the towns of any consideration, the stranger every where meets with inns; but, according to our traveller, it is better to inquire for householders who can furnish lodgings; this method is commonly the most commodious, and the cheapest.

M. Schmith next repairs to Sala; he examines the silver-mine that is found in its neighbourhood. The town offers nothing remarkable. On his way towards Fahlun, he turns a little aside to inspect the iron-mine of Norberg, a visit which he recommends to other travellers to make, from a consideration of the beauty, and of the importance of the labours, of the mine. His route conducts him to Saeta, where they
visit

visit the baths, which, however, are not much frequented, because there are a very great number of them in Sweden, and that it is especially those of Medevi, in Ostro-Gothia, near the Western Lake, which attract the grandes and the rich from different parts of the kingdom. As to the efficacy of these thermal waters, it must be confessed, that most of them contain but very few mineral parts; but, as the Swedes are very eager to enjoy the small number of fine days that they have of the summer in this climate, and as they feel at the same time the necessity of fortifying themselves against a long and rigorous winter, a number of people, who are well in health, frequent these baths to see and converse with their friends; and to give a tone and elasticity to the organs by the observation of a regimen, and the use of a beverage generally salutary. The desire of enjoying the fine days of summer clears the great towns of their inhabitants, and, for want of other rural mansions, they go and lodge with simple peasants; so that, at the first view, a stranger, who lands at Stockholm, is singularly struck with the calm that reigns there, and to see a number of streets almost deserted.

If Sweden, which is infinitely less populous than Germany, does not present so many great cities, nor so many considerable villages encompassed with orchards—if nature is there much less embellished by the efforts of art and industry—of a multitude accumulated on a small surface—all this does not hinder but that the former country presents the most varied, and the most picturesque, points of view, nature having singularly favoured it in that respect. We are never weary of beholding the broomy heaths, which are incessantly rising to view; even the most level plains are always intersected with smiling groves; even in the roads, which traverse the thickest forests, every thing offers the character of variety; sometimes they rise, sometimes they descend; sometimes they curve to the right, sometimes to the left: here the sight opens on a valley, enamelled with flowers; there it plunges on a lake, bespangled with violets. Sweden and Norway are, without contradiction, the countries of Europe, which include the largest masses of water; and we find in them a multiplicity of beautiful situations. We can seldom extend our looks to a canton, without stopping to admire the limpid waters of a lake or of a river, where the dark-green of the fir-trees is reflected. Almost every province of Sweden possesses a large river,

which crosses it, and which, descending from Norway, and running with rapidity towards the sea, is sometimes arrested in its course, and obliged to form a lake, before it can surmount the obstacles that the hills oppose to it, which cannot fail to produce prospects as various as delightful.

What the domains of the rich proprietors are in the most fertile parts of other countries, the mines are in Sweden. Most of them belong to gentlemen or to merchants, who often go and spend the summer there, and erect chateaux, environed with beautiful gardens, &c. Our guide stops at the village of Hogfors, of which he gives a brilliant description; he passes then to Avestad, where, after having described the machinery employed in the working of the copper, he observes, that, at a certain part of the process a very fine and very brilliant powder loosens from it, which may be used for sand, and which the country people gather up, and sell for a trifle.

Instead of going directly to Fahlun, the author turns aside a little, to enter into Dalecarlia, which he describes thus:—"On arriving at Diurmo, one thinks one has unexpectedly entered a strange country; I found myself in the midst of a people called *Peasants of the Valley* (Dalecarlian signifies An Inhabitant of the Valleys), who are distinguished from the other Swedes by their figure, their physiognomy, their language, their manners, and that noble simplicity which inspires agreeable sentiments in the friend of nature, and produces reflection in the philosopher. Their spare and tall make proclaims a youth inured to a sober and laborious life, to a frugal regimen. To look at their muscles, which are but little fleshy, one would not think them capable of supporting the fatigues to which they are subjected from year to year. We are particularly struck with their long legs without calves. The women are a little more robust than the men, and remarkable for their stout, fresh appearance, small eyes, but full of vivacity. Most of these people speak Swedish; but it forms in their organs a dialect so singular, so corrupted, that the Swedes themselves understand it with difficulty; and, according to all appearance, they have only applied themselves to the Swedish language since the epoch of the incorporation of their country with the monarchy. Towards the north-west, in the parishes of Mora, Orsa, and Elsdal, as well as in the parishes mentioned in the Geography of Tuneld

Tuneld (a superb work of Swedish Geography, of which there have been many editions) under the name of *Finmarken*, they speak a dialect which approaches to that of the Finns and the Laplanders. The Dalecarlians are well-known in the History of Sweden for their attachment to Gustavus I. and for the bravery with which they delivered the country from the yoke of the Danes; we find in them still, to this day, the same devotedness to their King, of which they gave proofs in the last war with the Russians. It is worthy of remark, that, although the greatest number of them are obliged to go and seek their bread out of their mountainous and barren country, and although most of them live scattered throughout the kingdom, the greatest part of the year, they have still preserved their language and their manners. The sterility of their soil, the population of which is more considerable than in many other provinces of Sweden, forces them, as soon as the harvest is finished, and the season of sowing is past, to repair to the towns or country places of other provinces, to get employment and bread: they sometimes make a journey of 140 leagues in going to work, in the winter, as far as the forges of Lapland. At the time of their emigration, we meet them in large bands, men and women, loaded with their small baggage, amusing the wearisomeness of their journey by diverting sports, just as if they were going to celebrate a wedding. Their good humour never forsakes them; they have always a jest for laughter, and by this they are distinguished from the other Swedes, who are more serious. The Dalecarlians are also employed out of the country in all sorts of labours, and are very useful to the inhabitants, and so much the more so, as their fidelity is proof against every trial—a valuable quality, which their severe economy guarantees, as well as their habitual familiarity with privations.

M. Schmith, when enlarging on the misery of the Swedish peasantry, has occasion to make mention of a kind of bread, called *knackebrod*, generally in use in Sweden, except in the southern provinces; it is a sort of cake, in form of an omelet, about as broad as the bottom of a plate, a quarter of an inch thick, pierced in the centre with a hole through which they suspend it to a stick; and thus it is preserved six months, and for entire years. It grows so hard, that you cannot break it, without snapping it against your knee; and I have often remarked, with what difficulty the peasants themselves chewed and

ground it with their teeth. In the towns, this bread is sometimes not so thick, and consequently is softer: they mix anniseed in it at times, which renders it agreeable enough, so that foreigners prefer it to the ordinary bread. The Dalecarlians make their bread principally with pease; they make round and very flat cakes of it, which they sprinkle with meal, or in which they dilute barley-meal or oat-meal, and but seldom rye, in order that it may preserve its consistency.

Our traveller had not time to visit the quarries of porphyry of Elfdal; but, being at the distance of only fifteen leagues from it, he takes occasion to testify his regret for it, and speaks of it thus:—"The famous porphyry of Elfdal is black, grey, red, or brown, veined with white, red, or green spots; it is very hard, and susceptible of the finest polish. In the year 1788, a company of share-holders caused vases, table-leaves, mortars, boxes, salt cellars, heads of canes, &c. to be made of it. In 1792, they sold some for some thousand crowns of France. The depôt of these merchandizes is at Stockholm. "I was so much the more curious to see the machines employed at Elfdal (continues the author) as I had already seen and admired, among the models at Stockholm, a machine, invented by the ingenious mechanist, M. Hagestrom, to saw and polish porphyry, and which in my opinion is a real master-piece."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING observed in the Ninety-fifth number of your valuable Miscellany, some notice taken of the Patent some time ago obtained by me for an *Air-pump Vapour-bath*, I think it necessary to observe, that the manner in which the steam is admitted into the bath is, I flatter myself, very particularly described in the specification. The manner of exhausting the air, after the turning of the stop cock, to cut off the communication between the boiler and the bath, has been described also; however, if the description does not seem clear enough, I am sorry for it, as there is nothing I wish more to avoid than all mystery respecting the apparatus.

With regard to the successful employment of it in gout, rheumatism, palsy, dropsy, scrophula, &c. my most sanguine expectations have been exceeded; but not being a medical man, I think it unnecessary to trouble you with any further particulars, as my good friend Mr. Blegborough, of London, intends very shortly

to put to press a pamphlet, explaining every thing respecting it. I have no doubt but it will prove itself worthy the attention of every practitioner in medicine; and beg you, Sir, to accept the best wishes of an old man, who is happy in having rendered society a service.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

NATHANIEL SMITH.

Brighthelmstone, Dec. 7, 1802.

For the Monthly Magazine.

"DEFENCE of FORESTALLING" EXAMINED.

THE arguments in favour of forestalling, published in your Magazine for April, demanded an early notice. I did expect to find them commented upon in your last number, and, for that reason abstained from the objections which had occurred to myself. To entertain a correct opinion upon the influence of forestalling, is an object of important interest to the public. All must be affected by the practice, the fate of which, and whose very existence, will be finally decided by the verdict of public opinion.

"If (says Misorhetor) one half of a commodity, in its way to market, be met and purchased by one half of the people that would otherwise have gone to that market, the other half of the commodity that actually arrives at the market, bears the same proportion to that half of the buyers that actually go there, as the whole of the commodity bears to the whole of the buyers."

This is the language of an ingenious advocate; but the reasoning is far from being conclusive. It embraces an erroneous assumption, the fallacy of which must always be fatal to the arguments pursued upon the faith of its correctness. To assume that the portion of buyers which shall have made its requisite purchases, will, on that account, absent itself from the public market, is to adopt an hypothesis not generally true.

The people who shall buy "one-half of a commodity in its way to market," will do so under the expectation of some advantage; and they will practise, subsequently, those measures which are calculated to secure the expected advantage. This is the common policy of traders. It is not sufficient that purchases are effected; the sales are yet to be accomplished: it is necessary that these shall be profitable.—These people, therefore, will not confine themselves at home with their purchases: they will be found regularly present at the

market, and for very prudential reasons: a depression in the value of the commodity would render their own contracts less profitable: their speculation would fail of its advantages, if the market produced less prices than they had given on the road: it is their interest to guard against this contingency, by swelling the tide of buyers. If their attendance and activity can raise the price of the commodity, so much the better for themselves; the profit upon that quantity which they have already bought, will be proportionally augmented: they will sell to the public, not according to the price which they have actually given on the road, but according to the price in the market; and with every advance of the market their gains will progressively increase. As far as that influence extends, which motives of interest are found to possess in regulating the conduct of men, these people must be impelled to affect the transactions of the market injuriously to the consumer.

That half of the people who are actually in want of the commodity, and who are totally ignorant of the previous engagements of the other buyers, become seriously agitated by indications of a scarcity: the market is crowded with apparent purchasers, and the supplies are obviously small. A tedious resistance to the prices may place them in a situation where their wants cannot be supplied; but this situation, so fatal to their trade, must be studiously averted: without the commodity, they cannot administer to the necessities of their customers; and, if these are compelled to carry their money to other dealers, they may lose them as customers for ever. To obtain the commodity is, therefore, with them who are in real want of it, the first object of solicitude; and a visible (though feilitious) insufficiency of supplies, by exciting this spirit of solicitude in one half of the buyers, will ever immediately tend to raise the price of an article. Traders regulate their profits by the wants and avidity of their customers.

If forty persons constitute the buyers in a market, as long as this number continues to go there with the usual demand, and meets with the usual quantity of supplies, the value of the commodity will preserve an unvarying denomination. No one class of buyers can have an interest independently of the others; and none can be urged by considerations of personal benefit, to encourage an advance in the prices; all will be equally affected by every change that takes place. But, if twenty of these buyers go to meet and purchase one-half of

of the commodity in its way to market, they (being already supplied at a stated price) will have an interest in advancing the value of the commodity, because, in the same gradation as that rises in the market, will their profits be increased upon the quantity of which they have possessed themselves. The sellers will readily co-operate with these useful allies!

The twenty persons who are yet unsupplied, thinking that all the others are in the same state of necessity with themselves, will be anxious to satisfy their own wants from a quantity which appears to be so very insufficient to satisfy the wants of all. Hence will arise a bustle and activity, the cause of which is only known to those who have an interest to conceal it. The effect will be soon operated on the market: the maturity of evil is at hand: the avidity of these twenty buyers produces the appearance of an extraordinary demand: the seller is now confirmed in the same misconception as his customer: both think that there is less of the commodity than what is really wanted: the price is immediately advanced; and every consumer will be ultimately called upon to pay some part of the addition. From the conclusion of this trading pantomime, it is easy to perceive that the performance of it, like that of all theatrical entertainments upon a large scale, must lead to great contributions from the public.

S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SPECIMEN OF A CHINESE DRAMA.

THE dramatical compositions of the Chinese may be divided into two principal classes, *long historical pieces*, and *short comedies or farces*. The latter are most frequently exhibited by the strolling companies of players. The theatre is usually of a very simple construction, being badly put together, and raised upon props, like the stages of mountebanks at fairs. The interior of a house and the street are often seen at the same time; and it is sometimes difficult to decide in what place the scene is really laid. When a door is to be opened, the actor makes a motion with both hands, in the same manner as when one throws back the two wings of a door. When he has to represent a warrior mounting his horse and riding off, he lifts up his leg as if vaulting into the saddle, is then seated on his horse, &c. In the part that is sung, the acting comedian gives an account of what he is performing before the eyes of the others: but, probably, this ought to be related by

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the chorus, which is in general stationed behind the stage, and chants the same notes as the performer.

The orchestra likewise plays in unison, and is stationed on the stage. When two armies are engaged, the noise with the *lo's* and drums is most horribly loud and discordant; and the masks of the warriors and demons shockingly distorted and be-daubed. In the following little piece, the *Chèu* (buffoon) has indeed his face painted; but his dress is that usually worn by a *Pù-kang*, or mender of broken earthen vessels, when he marches about the streets, carrying the whole of his tools and workshop.

The *Pe*, or natural speaking, is altered, augmented, and improved according to the fancy of the actor, whose alterations, however, are frequently far from being improvements of the text. The *Chèu* bawls forth his song with all his might: but the *Prima Donna* (*Tan*)* must sing with great delicacy.

PU-KANG.†

THE POT-MENDER.

Chèu.‡ (singing.)

Hard, hard is the lot of *Ho-lang-eulb*,
Daily must he go about the streets a-bawling;
For thereby alone earns he his bread.

(Speaking)—Yes, Yes! I am *Ho-lang-eulb*.
—The weather is favourable to-day, I must go my rounds in the city. Quick, forth, forth!—There is no avoiding it.

(Singing) *Ho-lang-eulb* with alacrity lifts up his burden with the *Tiao-tan*.||

Thus I run through every part of the town,
From the east to the west, from south to the north gate,

At all the four gates, at all the four corners
I've been,

From one place to the other I've wandered,
And no one has call'd the *Pu-kang*!

* *Tan* is the actress. In this piece she is called *Vang*, to which the title of *Ta-niung* (lady, miss,) is added.

† *Pu-kang* signifies a pot-mender. In the Chinese cities there are a great number of these people, who for a trifling recompence repair earthen and porcelain vessels, by boring holes into the pieces, and joining them together with wire.

‡ *Chèu* is the actor who plays the comic part, nearly the same as the *Arlecchino* of the Italians: but not quite the jack-pudding or clown in this piece; strictly adhering to the character of a *Pu-kang*. The pot-mender, whom he represents, is called *Ho-lang-eulb*.

|| The *Tiao-tan* is a stick with which he carries his workshop and whole apparatus on his shoulder. At one end of the stick hangs a small box, or chest, which likewise serves him for a table: at the other end it is counterpoised by a wooden stool.

D

The

Tan. (Sings.)

Wang-ta-niang comes out of her sewing-room ;

For she has heard a *Pu-kang* calling in the street.

She ope's both the wings of the door.—Yes ! truly, it is a *Pu-kang* !

Cheu. (Sings.)

I come to see if you have e'er a pot to mend.
O come hither with your pretty little pipkin,
And soon I'll repair it.—You're my first customer to-day.

Tan. (Sings.)

How many *csiens** dost demand for a large pot,
And how many double *csiens* for a small one ?

Cheu. (Sings.)

For a large pot a hundred and twenty *csiens*,
And fifty double *csiens* for a small one.

Tan. (Sings.)

A hundred and twenty *csiens*, and fifty double ones ?

If nine or ten I add thereto, I may purchase me a new pot.

Cheu. (Sings.)

Surely some unlucky sprite must have met me early this morning ;

As I cannot find any one who will employ me.

Come, my *Tiao-tan* !—Let us march on !

(Calls aloud)—*Pu-kang* ! *Pu-kang* !

Tan. (Sings.)

I must call the *Pu-kang* back again.—Holla ! Friend !

Perhaps we may be able to strike a bargain :
I'll give a hundred *csiens* for the large,
And forty double *csiens* for the small pot.

Cheu. (Speaks.)

A hundred *csiens*, and forty double ones ?

Tan. (Singing.)

At that rate you folks earn a deal of money.

Wang-ta-niang walks in first.

Cheu. (Sings.)

And after her follows master *Pu-kang*.

(Speaking.) I salute you, gracious lady !—
blessings on you behind and before !

Tan. (Speaking.)

I thank thee ! I thank thee ! Good luck to thee all the year round.

Cheu. (Speaking.)

Will you bring me hither your pipkin ?

Tan.

Here it is.

Cheu.

O dear ! the pipkin is most shockingly crackt.

Tan.

When one uses them, they break.

Cheu.

True—they are spoiled by frequent use.—I should be much obliged to you if you would be graciously pleased to give me a cup of tea.

Tan. (Speaking.)

I'll bring you one immediately.

(Sings.)

Wang-ta-niang goes into her sewing-room,
And prepares her toilette for dressing.

When she dresses her hair, a black cloud covers the sun ;

On each side she fixes the shining hair-pin :

She puts on an under-garment of red-flowered silk ;

And over it a white upper-garment of gauze,
Embroidered with the flower *Hay-tang*.

She likewise takes white *ling*, and wraps it round her neat little feet,

Which are inclosed in a flowered shoe, of only three inches.

When she walks, vernal gales seem to blow o'er the meads :

And fitting she seems a scented taper in the temple of *Tien*.

Cheu. (Sings.)

With uplifted head here I sit, and gaze at the maiden twice eight years of age,

Her hair resembles a black cloud,

That intercepts the light of the sun.

At each side are flowrets formed of jewels.

Her body is clothed in red large-flowered *ling*,
And a gown of white gauze, embroidered with the *Hay-tang*.

She took the white *ling*, and wound it round her little feet,

Which are inclosed in shoes only three inches in size.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE insertion of Topographical Sketches in various numbers of your instructive Miscellany, has contributed much to excite a spirit of mutual inquiry among the inhabitants of different places, of liberal comparison between their respective manners, imperfections, and advantages, and consequently of local and general improvement. In return for the pleasure a perusal of these sketches has afforded me, allow me to present you with some particulars respecting a place, which, though of such vast importance in forming the religious and political, as well as the literary character of this country, has never yet received any descriptive notice in your pages.

Cambridge, the *Camboritum* of the Romans, the *Granta* of academics, and the seat of one of the most celebrated universities in the world, is situated on the river Cam, over which it has several bridges. The town was incorporated in the year 1101, by Henry I ; but the university, as a seminary of learning, was founded much earlier, viz. in the year 630, by Sigebert, king of the East Angles. Others take its origin still farther back, and say that it was founded by Cantaber, a Spaniard, 270 years,

* Small brass or copper coins, about 680 of which are equivalent to a Spanish dollar.

270 years before Christ. Be this as it may, its establishment probably very soon followed the introduction of Christianity into this island, in the fourth century. The first authentic charter is said to be dated 15. Hen. III. (an. 1231), and to be found among the records in the Tower. Of the colleges which form the University in its present state, St. Peter's, or Peterhouse, is the most ancient, having been founded in the year 1257, by Hugh Balsham, Prior, afterwards Bishop of Ely. Before this time the students lodged or boarded entirely in the townsmen's houses, and hired halls, or hotels,* for their exercises and disputations. Other colleges and halls were afterwards added by different persons, zealous for learning, and desirous to confer honour on their country, until, by continued accessions of revenue, and various gradations of improvement, the university was at length advanced to that degree of splendour and utility which it now boasts. It is composed of twelve colleges and four halls, which possess equal privileges with the colleges: their names follow, in chronological order, together with those of their respective founders. 1. Peterhouse, mentioned above. 2. Clare-hall, founded in 1326, by Richard Badew, chancellor of the university; being burnt, it was rebuilt in 1342. 3. Pembroke-hall, founded in 1343, by Mary, third wife of the Earl of Pembroke. 4. Gonville and Caius college, in 1348 by Edmund Gonville; and enlarged, in 1557, by Dr. Caius. 5. Trinity-hall, founded in 1350, by Bateman, Bishop of Norwich. 6. Corpus Christi, or Benet-college, in 1351; and completed by Henry, Duke of Lancaster. 7. King's-college, founded in 1441, by Henry VI, but not finished till the reign of Henry VIII. 8. Queen's-college, founded in 1448, by Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI; perfected by Elizabeth Grey, queen of Edward IV. 9. Catharine-hall, founded 1475, by Robert Woodlark, Provost of King's. 10. Jesus-college, in 1496, by John Allcock, Bishop of Ely. 11. Christ's-college, in 1505, by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. 12. St. John's college, in 1509, by the Countess of Richmond. 13. Magdalen college, in 1519, by Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. 14. Trinity-college, in

1546, by Henry VIII. and afterwards augmented by Queen Mary. 15. Emanuel-college, founded in 1584, by Sir William Mildmay. 16. Sidney Sussex-college, in 1598, by Lady Frances Radcliffe, Countess of Sussex. Besides these, a new college is shortly to be erected in pursuance of the will of Sir George Downing, and to bear his name. This gentleman, in 1717, devised various estates for this purpose, in failure of certain issue, &c. and the validity of the will, after many years litigation, is now completely established. The master, the professors, and three of the fellows are already appointed: thirteen other fellows are to be chosen when the college is built.

The University, as composed of a chancellor, the masters, or heads, and fellows of these colleges, and the students, amounting in the whole to more than 2,000 members, is incorporated as a society for the study of all the liberal arts and sciences. Each college, or hall, is a body of itself, and bound by its own statutes; but is likewise controuled by the paramount law of the University: each furnishes members for the government of the whole, which government is administered by a chancellor, high-steward, vice-chancellor, proctors, caput, &c.

Though I have made these preliminary statements for the purpose of giving a general notion of the formation and origin of this famous University, I must decline any further detail on this head; especially as such abundant information may be obtained from the Cambridge Guide, and from Raworth's University Calendar, for 1802. It is my design to make a few remarks on the present state of its discipline, and the tendency of its mode of instruction. To these I shall immediately proceed.

The very liberal system of education pursued in this University, the various incentives to excellence, and the numerous rewards of merit, are exquisitely adapted to rouse genius into energy, and sluggishness into action; to give resolution to timidity, and furnish modesty with hope. When a youth, possessing an ardent thirst for knowledge and wisdom, is once entered into this seat of learning, he finds himself surrounded by almost all his heart can wish for—books, tutors, lectures; and, what many a neglected genius languishes for in vain, retirement and leisure to profit by his other advantages. Besides, "the Genius of the place" is a very powerful motive to exertion. It is, as an able writer observes, "a sort of inspiring

* The only one of these of which any part still remains, is that denominated Pythagoras's School, which was situated on the north side of the river, and is now converted into a barn.

spiring deity; which every youth of quick sensibility and ingenious disposition creates to himself by reflecting, that he is placed under those venerable walls, where a Hooker and a Hammond, a Bacon and a Newton, once pursued the same course of science, and from whence they soared to the most elevated heights of literary fame. This is that incitement which Tully, according to his own testimony, experienced at Athens, when he contemplated the porticos where Socrates sat, and the laurel grove where Plato disputed.* To a mind thus situated and thus impressed, every encouragement is afforded by the nature of the institution under which it is placed; its powers are concentrated about its beloved object, the attainment of which is its highest ambition.

It is to be lamented, however, that, though such helps are afforded to industry, the checks that are opposed to idleness are feeble and ineffectual. To him who is disposed to learn, every assistance is given, and the highest literary honours of the university are held out; but he who has a propensity to squander away his time, has also many temptations to indulge that propensity, and to increase it—an examination may be passed, and a degree obtained, by a very slight acquaintance with the subject, and by a very small portion of ability. It is to be regretted too, that an institution from which the establishment of the country is furnished with so many of its ministers, should require so little attention to the study of theology, which occupies only part of the first or second term, and is but occasionally touched upon afterwards.† In defence of this practice it has been urged, that, though religion is of more importance in itself than all other pursuits, yet, as these pursuits are subservient to *that* as an end, they enable him who has engaged in them to understand Christianity better, and to enforce its precepts with more success. All this is true: but would not the *end* be better answered if it were constantly kept in view, and if those principles were habitually applied to it, which after a long neglect must be *forced*, as it were, upon their object?

The grand examination of students is that which precedes the degree of Bache-

lor of Arts. This takes place in the senate-house, on the first monday in Lent term (usually in February,) and the three following days. The candidates from all the colleges, having gone through their respective courses of study, their examinations in college, and their exercises in the schools, are here examined in public, with the utmost impartiality, in all the subjects which have engaged their attention during the three preceding years, and the first term of the fourth. The greatest stress, however, is laid upon mathematics and natural philosophy; and the greatest proficient in these are placed highest in the list of honours. When the examination is completed, the candidates are arranged in classes according to their respective merits. The first class are called *wranglers*, and the *senior wrangler* has the honour of being considered as the first man of his standing in the University: the struggle for this distinction is very arduous. The two next classes are termed *senior optimes* and *junior optimes*. These are the three orders of honour: the rest of the candidates, though not *honourable*, are permitted to have their degrees,* unless their ignorance is too glaring to be tolerated; they are styled *α πολλοι*, or multitude, and generally consist of those who are too idle to study, or too dull to learn. The wranglers have the best chance for fellowships in their respective colleges; and the senior wrangler has usually the first that is vacant. In other cases also, the fellows are chosen by merit, which is ascertained by a very strict examination in the college, which embraces the whole circle of science and literature.

Notwithstanding the general excellence of the senate-house examinations, they ought, perhaps, rather to be considered as trials of *memory* than of *talent*; since, in order to shine on these occasions, the chief requisite is for the student to *get up*, as it is called, the various authors which are read in the University, on the subjects of the examination; and those whose powers of mastication are too feeble, or whose swallows are too narrow, to enable them to feed themselves with sufficient celerity, take care to get well *crammed*, either by the professors, or by others who have tra-

* Idler, No. 33.

† Previous to taking orders, the candidate must attend at least twenty-five of the Norrington Professor's lectures on divinity. The other two divinity-professors give no lectures.

* It ought, in justice, to be remarked, that, on the 18th of January, 1799, it was agreed, in the senate-house, that, in future, *no degree* should pass unless the candidate should have a competent knowledge of the first book of Euclid, arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, and Locke and Paley.

velled the same road before. These hints are only intended to apply to the *abuse* of that which is good, and not by any means to revile the good itself. The superiority of this university, as a body, in mathematical and philosophical knowledge, is, the writer believes, universally allowed; and in particular the *Principia* of its great ornament and boast, Sir Isaac Newton, are, perhaps, no where in the world so well known and understood.

The first degree, of Bachelor of Arts, having been obtained, the others follow according to the terms and conditions here specified. A Master of Arts must have been a Bachelor of three years' standing; a Bachelor of Divinity must be A.M. of seven years' standing; a Doctor of Divinity must have been a Bachelor of Divinity of five, or an A.M. of twelve, years' standing; a Bachelor of Laws must be of six years' standing complete; a Doctor of Laws must be of five years from the degree of L.L.B. or a Master of Arts of seven years' standing; a Bachelor of Physic may be admitted any time in his sixth year; a Doctor of Physic, the same as L.L.D. a Licentiate in Medicine is required to be A.M. or M.B. of two years standing. Noblemen, Bishops, Privy-counsellors, &c. are entitled to honorary degrees, at two years' standing.

Many of the buildings in this university are worthy of peculiar notice; and the walks belonging to several of the colleges are highly beautiful: those at King's, Trinity, and St. John's, colleges, and at Clare-hall, are public, and are felt as a general convenience by the students, as well as a valuable accommodation by the inhabitants of the town: altogether it may be affirmed, they are not inferior to any in the kingdom. The senate-house, in which the public business of the university is transacted, is a very elegant building, of the Corinthian order, including one superb room, highly finished, and surrounded with a commodious gallery for the reception of strangers. On commencement Tuesday, the first in July, when the masters of arts, and superior degrees are conferred, this gallery is generally thronged with spectators, to witness the ceremony, while the lower part is occupied by the vice chancellor and heads of houses, gownsmen, and by their friends. Near the senate-house, stands the public library, and behind this the schools, where several of the lectures are given, and disputations are held. The library consists of four rooms, which contain more than 90,000 volumes; among

which are many curious and valuable manuscripts. Various other curiosities are also shewn to strangers. From this library all members of the senate, and all bachelors of law and physic in the university, are entitled to have books at any time, not exceeding ten volumes, which is the greatest number any person may have in his possession at once: undergraduates may also be accommodated by obtaining a note from a privileged person. The front of this library, the senate-house, and the university church, form three sides of a quadrangle, which it is the intention of the university to complete by another building similar to the senate-house, and to be erected on the opposite side of the square. The botanic garden is extensively supplied with plants of all descriptions, and from all countries. The green-house and the hot-houses, which are large and handsome, were built by subscription; and are furnished with a most valuable collection of exotics. The whole is extremely well managed, and the plants accurately arranged according to the system of Linnæus: a catalogue of them has been published, of which a new and enlarged edition has appeared, by the present able curator, Mr. Down. In this garden are also convenient rooms, in which the professors of botany and chemistry deliver their lectures.

The largest college in the university is Trinity; the great court is nearly a quarter of a mile in circuit, and has a very fine appearance, which would have been increased if the buildings, particularly the master's lodge, had not been so low. In the middle of this court is an excellent conduit, which supplies many of the town's people with water, as well as the college: over this conduit, is a handsome stone fountain, which has lately been repaired, and permitted to play again; and if it had been restored to its full prowess, instead of *dribbling*,* as it now does, its effect would have been very pleasing. The chapel is large, and contains a very noble and excellent statue of Sir Isaac Newton, the *chef d'œuvre* of Roubiliac; it has also an excellent organ, which has lately been much improved. The library is the most elegant structure of the kind in the kingdom; its inside is very grand, and exquisitely finished. The construction of the building, however, does no credit to the architect: many threatening frac-

* Does not a sight of this remind the *Freshman* of his *Corderius*—"Ivi redditum Urinam?"

tures have already appeared to sully his fame, and disfigure his performance. This library contains more than 30,000 volumes, and many curiosities; among which are a copy of Newton's *Principia*, with his own corrections in the margin, and the original manuscript of Milton's *Comus*. The books in this library are subject to similar regulations in regard to the members of the college, with those of the public library in respect to the whole university. This college has had the honour of enrolling among its members three men, whose equals have never been produced by any seminary in the world—Lord Bacon, Dr. Barrow, and Sir Isaac Newton.

The next college, in point of magnitude as well as numbers, is St. John's; which consists of three courts, and is chiefly built of bricks. The library of this college is inferior only to that of Trinity, and the public library: it contains many scarce and valuable books, besides modern publications. This college has produced a greater number of *senior wranglers* than any other in the university. The walks are said to have been laid out by the poet Prior: whether this be the case or not, their artless simplicity, and their rural beauty, certainly do credit to any taste. Passing through these, and leaving Trinity on the left, we arrive at Clare-hall Piece, which, in summer evenings, exhibits a fine promenade; where a band of music, provided by subscriptions among the nobility and gentlemen of fortune, plays three or four times a week. From this piece, looking towards the east, a very fine view is afforded by the noble and elegant new building of King's-college, the west front of the chapel, and Clare-hall: a view which, for architectural beauty, can scarcely any where be exceeded. Of King's-chapel, that unequalled specimen of the ornamental Gothic, it is unnecessary to say much, since its celebrity is universal: it may nevertheless be proper to observe, that a new organ is erecting, much more grand and powerful than the former. The chapel of Clare-hall is distinguished for lightness and elegance: that at Pembroke hall is the work of Sir Christopher Wren, and is by no means dishonourable to the talents of its architect. At the latter mentioned college, the great globe erected by Dr. Long, is shewn as a curiosity; and a great curiosity it is. The diameter of this globe is eighteen feet: it is formed of sheets of iron riveted together, and is so placed that its north pole is rectified for the lati-

tude of Cambridge. On the inside are painted the constellations, and the principal fixed stars, and the whole turns on an axis, by which it may easily be made to represent the state of the heavens at any time. The entrance is by steps over the south pole; and the floor is surrounded by a seat, on which thirty persons may sit conveniently. Since Dr. Long's death, this globe has been much neglected, and many parts of it suffered to decay; though it is said the Doctor bequeathed a sufficient sum of money to the college in trust, to keep it in perpetual repair. The dilapidation of this globe is much to be lamented, not only because it is the largest in the world, but because it would serve for the best lecture-room on astronomy that can be conceived. I neglected to observe, in its proper place, that an observatory, which Sir Isaac Newton erected over the gateway of Trinity-college, was taken down a few years ago; being out of repair, it was thought not worth while to be at any expence to renew it, as the shaking of carriages passing by tended very much to disturb the accuracy of observation. I confess I felt a regret when I beheld the demolition of what so great a man had raised, and could not forbear thinking it hard, that a little money might not be annually expended to preserve it to his memory; but the college judged, and, I now think, very properly, that his fame could not be extended, nor his honour increased, by the preservation of that which was of little, or of doubtful, utility.

To those who are at all acquainted with the history of English literature, it is unnecessary to point out the exalted rank which this university has, at different periods, held in all its departments. Nor will the readers of the Monthly Magazine require an explicit enumeration of those luminaries of science, who have here been qualified to shine with so much lustre; since a transient elevation of the mind towards the firmament of learning is sufficient to behold them in their brightness. And if, in former times, Cambridge could boast of men, whose eminent abilities have contributed to enlighten the world by their talents, to instruct it by their discoveries, and to improve it by their virtues; she has also the happiness of including among her present *resident* members, a Milner, a Vince, a Wood, a Farish, a Jones, a Martyn, a Barnes, a Tyrwhitt, a Marsh, a Davy, a Harwood, a Jowett, a Craven, &c. &c. and in different parts of the kingdom, probably

bably many more, whose attainments in the various branches of learning, would do honour to any seminary, and any country, in the world.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR Correspondent K, relative to stamps, Vol. xiv. p. 383, requests one of your readers, conversant in the law, to inform him "if the venders of stamps can be justified in charging an additional half-penny or penny on any one stamp for receipts or drafts."

The law will not give him information; but the *fact* is: When the duty on receipts was levied, a meeting of Stationers had a conference with the Commissioners of Stamps, and a proposition was made to allow the Stationers an additional discount on stamps for receipts, on the venders agreeing not to charge the public for the paper, which was consented to by the Stationers; and *no charge ought* to be made on stamps for receipts, unless printed, or bound in a book. But on drafts, bills, and notes, the allowance is different, being only a discount of one and a half per cent. if thirty pound is stamped; the public are therefore charged for paper and profit. Your's, &c.

A LONDON VENDER OF STAMPS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A GEOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT of a VOYAGE made from CONSTANTINOPLE to TREBIZOND. in the YEAR 1796, by CIT. BEAUCHAMPS*.

GEOGRAPHERS have long wished for exact information concerning the extent of the Black Sea from east to west, as these dimensions have hitherto been fixed only by the journals of pilots. Two learned travellers, Chardin and Tourne-

* The navigation of the Black Sea being less familiar to British Adventurers than most other parts of the maritime world; it will not (we think) be unacceptable to our readers to insert this Memoir, the original of which is contained in the second volume of the *Memoires sur l'Egypte*, published at Paris, in 1801.

Most of the detail of the astronomical and nautical observations is however omitted, being too entirely technical for general readers. The French nomenclature of places is retained, but the corresponding names, as given in the best English maps, are added, (in Italics,) where any considerable difference occurs.

fort, crossed it without adding any thing to its geography, and even the latter occasioned more inaccuracy than before, by estimating his miles at a third of the nautical league, when, as we shall afterwards prove, they were much shorter. This error has given rise to another, concerning the longitude of Trebizond, laid down by the Jesuits of Beza and Diu; and tho' this authority is now given up by most geographers, it is still strongly supported by Cit. Bonne, who, in making this a fixed point, has thrown back a great part of Asia, and especially the Caspian Sea, $5^{\circ} 30'$. Cit. Bonne, whilst he has retained the form of this sea, laid down by the engineers of Peter the Great, has inclined it upon the meridian, which he before used as a grand axis: he could not alter the position of Astracan, as it was to correctly determined by the astronomers who there observed the transit of Venus across the sun. The observations of the Jesuits gave Cit. Bonne 43° for the difference of longitude between Paris and Trebizond, and other calculations and inferences seemed to justify the changes which he made in the former charts; but when I come to discuss the particulars of his observations, I shall shew that this able geographer has been led into an error.

I received an order, in 1787, from the Minister of the Marine, to proceed from Bassorah to Recht (*Reshd*) on the shores of the Caspian. I could not, however, advance further than Kasbyn, about forty leagues nearly due south of Recht. I here observed the end of an eclipse of the moon, on the 30th of June, in the same year; but the Persians, who took me for a Russian spy, would not allow me to make further observations. All astronomers know, that observations of this kind are liable to an error of half a degree, or $2'$ of time, on account of the penumbra caused by the earth's atmosphere: however, this lunar eclipse was vehemently attacked by a partizan of Cit. Bonne, who pretended that I ought to have seen it $20'$ later, which is an absurdity in astronomical observation. I had besides determined the longitude of Isfahan to be $49^{\circ} 30'$ east of the meridian of Paris, which was deduced from several eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter, and I had taken with the compass the route from this town to Kasbyn. From these data it is clear, that the site of the Caspian Sea should be left the same as it is laid down in the charts of Danville and others. Geographers, however, were right in concluding,

ding, that decisive observations were still wanting to determine finally, the position of the Black Sea; for, according to Cit. Bonne, it was eighty leagues longer than others had supposed it to be, a difference of nearly one third of its entire length.

As I had been commissioned with an honorable employ with the Imam of Mascate, the Board of Longitude requested, and obtained permission, that I should proceed to Constantinople, Trebizond and Erzeroum. The war rendered my passage very tedious; I had been closely watched by the English, both at Venice and Leghorn, and I could not arrive at Constantinople sooner than the 6th of October 1795.

The first difficulty which I was prepared to meet was to obtain permission of the Porte, to execute my project of determining the positions of several points in the Black Sea.

The astronomer Tondou, brother of the minister Lebrun, died at Constantinople, after waiting in vain four years for this permission. Some years after, Doctor Jumelin, having penetrated as far as the Black Sea, was sent back in irons to Constantinople. It was therefore from policy that a restraint was laid on these geographical operations; and the divan, who had never yet allowed the French the free navigation of the Black Sea, regarded with a jealous eye the eager desire which they shewed of becoming acquainted with its shores. Two other obstacles also stood in my way on my arrival, the impossibility of crossing this Sea during the month of November, and the very great difficulty of getting from Trebizond to Erzeroum. As I could not, of my own authority, abandon this important part of my mission, I consulted General Aubert du Bayet. This ambassador engaged me to pass the winter at Constantinople, and there to await the opening the navigation. I employed this time in examining the going of my time-piece, No. 29, by Louis Berthoud: its daily acceleration was at this time $6'' 43$, at $54^{\circ}.5'$ temperature (of Fahr.) and $7'' 14$ at $65^{\circ}.75'$ temperature.

As I was encouraged by various foreign ministers, who were zealous for the advancement of science, I proposed to myself the plan of making the circuit of the Black Sea, and to examine all the parts which have been pointed out by Citizen Buache, in his well-known memoir. I had a conference on this subject with the Captain-Bacha. This great admiral warmly espoused my cause. The war was indeed an obstacle against my

visiting several interesting points in the Crimea. With the consent of our ambassador, I had an interview with the Russian envoy; but as he could not give me a safe-conduct without the permission of his court, he promised me letters of recommendation in case I was obliged to put into any of the Russian ports.

These preliminary negotiations being concluded, the ambassador of our republic presented a note to the divan on the subject of my voyage; but it was rejected, notwithstanding the warmth with which it was urged.

The ultimatum of the Porte was to grant me simply a firman to go to Trebizond under the title of a traveller.

This title gave me no power to make geographical observations: I asked to be acknowledged in my firman as a Frenchman, sent to make researches: and I cited the example of Olivier and Bruguiere. The Porte answered me that these learned travellers followed the beaten tracks, and that the name of the Black Sea was not mentioned in their firman: and as my plans were now known, it permitted me indeed to go to Trebizond, but only by land. Such a mode of travelling was become impracticable. I insisted on the permission to go by water, and it cost me a month's negociation before I could get this clause inserted in my firman. The grand vizir put a question, by a note in the margin, whether there had ever been any precedent for this permission; I quoted that of Tournefort. The registers of those times had been burnt, and I was obliged to carry to the chief drogman the work of this celebrated naturalist, in which the order from the Grand Signor is translated literally. Upon which another exactly similar was given me, and by this I was permitted to go to Trebizond by sea, there to collect plants, birds, and rare animals; it was with much difficulty that I got the title of astronomer inserted, in order to save my instruments in case of a visit. I had also petitioned for the liberty of travelling in the environs of Trebizond, and to ascend as high as the mouths of the Phasis or even to Anapa, but this was refused me. The chief drogman answered in the name of the porte, that the Lazes were a wild, ferocious, and independent people; and it did not choose to have an affair with our ambassador, in case any accident should happen to me.

However, after so many refusals, I at last gained the golden fleece, which consisted principally in taking the longitude

of some point or other on the confines of the Black Sea. I had not been intimidated by the dangers which seemed to threaten me: I perceived a foreign influence superadded to the accustomed jealousy of the Porte, and I felt that if I had now abandoned my design, the French geographers would have been henceforth diverted from making any future attempts. I therefore declared, that, having an express mission to go to Trebizond, I could not abandon it without receiving a formal refusal from the Sublime Porte.

As the firman which I carried with me only recommended me as a naturalist, I was obliged to proceed with much circumspection. Apprehensive that the Porte would throw still further obstacles in the way of my expedition, I hastened to hire a small decked vessel which was returning to Irizeh, and was to land me at Trebizond.

I took with me a time-piece of Louis Berthoud; an excellent reflecting circle made by Cit. Lenoir; a good achromatic telescope, compasses, and other necessary instruments.

I had been previously informed of the difficulty of passing from Trebizond to Erzeroum, and I therefore felt the necessity of depositing my journals in safety at Constantinople, and especially of comparing the time-piece with the meridian of Pera, to find the errors in its going.

I set out on my voyage at the time when the beys of Trebizond had expelled the basha from the place; but I had experienced so much difficulty in gaining my firman from the Porte, that this intelligence could not prevent me from undertaking my voyage. I set sail on the 4th of June 1797, taking with me a janissary belonging to the French palace, and two assistants, whom I since lost by a pestilential disease at Aleppo. I shall pass over our passage to Trebizond, as we almost entirely kept out to sea. I had been informed, as I before mentioned, that Trebizond was in a state of insurrection. The owner of our vessel, pretending to be afraid of landing there, proposed to take me to Irizeh, his native country, a town situated between Trebizond and Gounieh, a port in Georgia: his intention was that I should again hire his vessel for my return. The desire which I had of reaching the furthest confines of the Black Sea, made me consent to his proposal: but one of his sailors, also from Irizeh, dissuaded me from it, telling me that his countrymen were rude and would

not admit Christians, and still less Europeans.

The evening before we were to land at Trebizond, I perceived by our chart, that we had changed our direction. My janissary, whom I informed of this, had a great altercation on the subject with our captain; and it was necessary to use force to compel him to make again the cape of Trebizond. The same evening we met a bark, the people of which assured us that the town was now quiet, an intelligence that gave us much satisfaction.

I arrived in this place on the 25th of June, at eight in the morning. To avoid giving offence, I immediately took the position with my time-piece, and finished my observations.

We had not yet anchored, when the news was spread in the town, that some Europeans had arrived. I was surprized to see a Russian come on board to reconnoitre us. As I foresaw that such a visit would gain us no favour, I treated him so rudely that he was obliged to quit us.

I sent my janissary to the basha, with the firman of the Grand Signor. This vizir, who was expelled from the town, after reading the firman, told the janissary that he was sorry he could not obey the commands of the Porte; but the chiefs had possessed themselves of the authority, and it belonged to them to receive me. My janissary then went to the two beys, Othman, and Memich-aga; the latter immediately sent on board two fusileers. I thought that they were going to conduct me to prison; and I was hardly undeceived when I was taken to a ruinous house, within the castle walls. Though we were dressed in the Tartar fashion, we were objects of curiosity for the small town of Trebizond, and we found ourselves surrounded with Turks and Lazes: however, being used to travel in the Levant, I had no apprehension as to the object of their visits, and I soon perceived that they did not view us with any dislike.

I distributed some piastres among the people belonging to the basha and the two beys, and I at last was left alone along with my guards.

The day after my arrival I sent presents to the chiefs, being well persuaded that this recommendation was necessary in order to give weight to that of the Grand Signor. I afterwards presented myself to their audience; they questioned me much on the affairs of Europe, and the conquests of the French in Italy; and

then offered me their services, on seeing my firman, to enable me to botanize in the country thirty leagues distant, at a place which had been formerly visited by the Russians and other Europeans. I was much embarrassed at this offer, as I wished at present to remain at Trebizond, to observe some approaching eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter, and I could not well go to a distance to collect plants, without possessing some botanical knowledge. I therefore affected to be afraid of the Lazes; but they answered, that they would give me an escort; I alleged the heat of the season, but they gave me to understand, that if one comes from France to Trebizond to gather herbs, one need not decline to go thirty leagues farther on the same object. This argument was unanswerable; but the days and nights destined for my astronomical observations were limited, so that I had nothing left but to trust to effrontery, and I persuaded them that there were growing on the shores of Trebizond certain shrubs, the seeds of which were wanted at Paris, and if we could not find them here, we should seek for them on other parts of the coast.

To keep up appearances, and to conceal entirely our astronomical observations, my assistants and myself, when in the presence of our guards, affected to have our eyes always upon the drawings of plants in Tournefort's book. I wished to see the bishops of the town, as they were the only persons who could give us any information concerning Trebizond, and procure me the seeds of curious plants; but the beys would not indulge me in this respect.

We spent the day in our gloomy house; towards evening our guards led us to a garden in the town. We looked for the *chamerododendra*, of which Xenophon and Tournefort speak. According to the account of this learned naturalist, this plant should be very common in the neighbourhood of Trebizond, and along the whole coast, as far as Sinope. I could not find it however; but I every where met with the common, and the rose laurel.

I might perhaps have discovered it at Alkliman, near Sinope, for I saw there a shrub with smooth glossy leaves, and of a lively green, similar in form to those of the laurel: it bore a small yellowish fruit, rough and hard to the touch. I will here mention a singular circumstance concerning Tournefort. This naturalist says, that the shores of the Black Sea are covered with box; but I found this shrub (which I perfectly well know) very rarely.

Being often detained by contrary winds, at different ports of this coast, we had time to examine the sea-shore, and even frequently the woods adjoining, and we generally found the myrtle, a plant which it is impossible to mistake after one has lived in Syria.

Out of all the flowers which I sought for, at Trebizond, I could only gather some lily-roots and a few others, which I sent to Paris.

On the 27th of June, I commenced my astronomical observations, to ascertain the longitude of Trebizond, which employed me thirteen days. The following are the general results which I obtained, by three different kinds of observation, namely, the distance of the moon from the sun, the time-piece, and the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites.

1.—On the 30th of June, the difference of longitude between Greenwich and Trebizond, by lunar distance 39 33

The 1st of July, also by lunar distance 39 45

Mean difference 39 39

Subtract the difference between Greenwich and Paris 2 20

Distance of Trebizond from Paris, east longitude 37 19

2.—By comparison of time, at Constantinople with that of Trebizond

June 27th 42 51
28th 42 36.6
29th 42 41.6
July 2d 42 51

Mean 42 45

The mean difference between Trebizond and Constantinople is 42' 45" of time, which, reduced to degrees of the equator, gives 10° 41' 15", and by adding 26° 36' 15", the difference of longitude between Paris and Constantinople, I have for the longitude of Trebizond, east of Paris 37 17 30

3.—The observations of the immersion of Jupiter's satellites gave me for the longitude of Trebizond, east of Paris.

On the 1st of July 37 20 15
10th 37 15 15
The

The mean between these two $^{\circ} \quad ' \quad ''$
observations is therefore 37 17 45

Jupiter was somewhat obscure.

RECAPITULATION.

The longitude of Trebizond, $^{\circ} \quad ' \quad ''$
east from Paris, by lunar distance 37 19 0
Ditto by the time-piece 37 17 30
Ditto by Jupiter's satellites 37 17 45

If it be thought proper to take
a further mean between these
three observations, the final result
will be 37 18 15

Consequently the longitude of $42^{\circ} 57'$
between Trebizond and Paris, given by
Citizen Bonne, is absolutely false. The
error amounts to $5^{\circ} 39'$, which makes 113
nautical leagues on the equator, which,
multiplied into the cosine of the latitude,
would give 85 leagues at the parallel of 41° ,
the flattening of the earth not being rec-
oned.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANTABRIGIANA.

[Continued from vol. xiv. page 497.]

NO. XXI.—TRANSLATION of the LATIN
LINES in the last on the DEATH of BI-
SHOP FISHER.

Thomas Baker, ejected Fellow }
of St. John's Coll. Cambridge. }

What? sever such a holy head as thine?

What? with thy pious blood defile the
hand?

Kill Rochester? Stay, wretch, the foul de-
sign—

Ne'er shall his like be born in Britain's land.
But thou, blest saint, so ripe in years and love,
To heav'n ascend;—God calls thee from
above.

THIS learned and good man was a
warm Catholic; the great patron of
St. John's College. He was indicted
and beheaded, for denying the supremacy
of Harry the VIIIth, that imperious mo-
narch, who has been justly characterized,
as a *King with the Pope in his belly*.

DR. FARMER'S ESSAY on SHAKE-
SPEARE.

A little time after the late Dr. Farmer
published his Essay on the Learning of
Shakespeare, an ingenious pamphlet, that
settles the controversy concerning the li-
terary character of our immortal drama-
tist, he was visited by Dr. Johnson at
Cambridge.

Farmer observes in this essay, that "an
article of faith hath been usually received
with more temper and complacence, than the
unfortunate opinion that he defended."
Johnson, therefore, conversing with Far-
mer, on the agitations, that this pam-
phlet had caused among the critics, justly
admonished him in some such words as
these: "Fear them not, Mr. Farmer:
you have cut off a limb, and must expect
the flesh about it to tremble."

GRAY on OSSIAN'S POEMS.

In the controversy concerning the au-
thenticity of Ossian's Poems, stress has
sometimes been laid on the opinion of
Gray, the poet. From two or three let-
ters in the Memoirs of the Life and
Writings of Gray, by Mason, it appears,
that our great Cambridge lyricist was
not only an admirer of Ossian's poems,
but, at one time, a believer in their au-
thenticity. Gray was a man of research
and judgment: it should, therefore, be
known, that he altered his opinion con-
cerning the authenticity of these poems;
that he never ceased to admire them, as
compositions: but if he corrected his
judgment, he did not make a surrender
of his candour. I allude to Johnson's il-
liberal remarks on the nationality of the
Scotch, in his Journey to the Hebrides.

The STRICTNESS of the UNIVERSITY,
in regard to the USE of BOOKS in the
PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The University of Cambridge have of
late years become unusually strict in en-
forcing the laws relative to the use of
books in the public library. Even a mem-
ber of the senate may not take a MS. to
his room, without a grace; and no member
of the university can now read in the
library, who is not also a member of
the senate, unless accompanied by one
who is. These circumstances may,
perhaps, bring to some people's remem-
brance the waggery of a certain cler-
gyman at the reformation. He was
preaching against the Romish church for
denying the people the free use of the
Scriptures, and exclaimed (I quote from
memory,) in some such words as these:
"See here," opening the book wide, "a
divine book, able to make you wise unto
salvation: but," continued he, (clapping
the book fast, and holding it up in his
hand,) "you are allowed only to admire
it; you must not read it." Others may
vindicate this strictness of the university,
on the principle by which Bentley, when
King's librarian, vindicated his refusal of
the

the use of a MS. to Boyle; a MS. is of no further service, when you have squeezed out the juice."

The ANTIQUITY of the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD.

It will be fair, as the arguments in favour of the superior antiquity of Cambridge have been already produced, to give Oxford her turn on this question. As Caius has himself produced the arguments, under the form of *Affertio Antiq. Oxon. Acad. incerto authore ejusdem Gymnasii*; in order to answer them, prefixing them to his history, I shall here give a translation of a few of them.

"Alfred was born about the year 873. It appears, that the *College of the University* was founded the first, or, at furthest, the second, year after he entered on his reign, at which time he applied with all his strength to the restoration of our *Academia*, which a great many writers call its foundation. But nothing was more agreeable to this King, though, from the very beginning of his reign, always engaged in wars with the Danes, than to revive the study of letters, which lay almost extinguished among his subjects, amid the cruel and daily storms of war; and that he might do this more conveniently, he invited round him men eminent in every kind of literature. He is said to have used as preceptors and counsellors John Brigenas, Winifred Grimbald, Alquinus, Asserius of St. David's, Dunwaphus, Neotus, to whom integrity of life, no less than eminent learning, added great celebrity of name: of whom Neotus, a professor of the monastic religion, was a diligent adviser to the King, inclined by his own nature to every pious work to restore the schools, that had fallen into ruin by the iniquity of the times, at the Ford of Isis (Oxford, they call it now), and to revive, as it were, good letters, that flourished there while the Britons reigned, to their ancient seat; for it may be collected from

other histories, as well as our own, that there was then at that place a school of philosophers, not unknown to fame, sprung from the ancient Greek philosophers, who arrived at this island with the Trojans, Brutus being their leader. When he wished to show, that the University of Oxford was by far the most ancient of all the literary institutions in the Christian World, he presently, by way of proof, subjoins first the arrival of those very philosophers (Crekelodas, or more truly, Grekocolodas), relating on what occasion they came here, and in what manner, after seeking a long while a commodious habitation, they chose, at length, that village, Oxford; adding, at the same time, its vicinity, and its more agreeable situation. But, in the mean time, he makes no mention of Alfred, whom he certainly would not have passed over in silence, had he been the first founder of the university."

JOSHUA BARNES.

Joshua Barnes was formerly the senior fellow of Emanuel College, and Greek Professor, eminent as editor of several of the Greek Classics, and skilful in making Greek verses: Nick nacs, Epigrams, and Heroics, were all alike to him. In his *Euxagisigney* he compliments archbishops, bishops, and the most celebrated school-masters of his time. There are also some manuscript verses of his, in Emanuel College library, in which he epigrammatizes the master and four senior fellows on their characters, size, &c. The following is a translation of one, and may be taken as a specimen of the rest.

On the lion,* that ornamented the top of the chapel of Emanuel College.

Thy lion bright, with tongue of gold,
Well-pleased, Emanuel-House, I see,
If such a rank thy lions hold,
What mighty things thy men must be.

* The arms of the College, that were on the top of the old chapel.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Critical Review for December, I meet with a very feeble translation, or imitation, extracted from the *Metrical Miscellany*, of a French Song, which has been much admired, *On the Nursing of Love*, given (according to custom) as original. Thinking as the Reviewer, who has detected the theft, that the real original is far superior, I have taken the

liberty to send you a copy of it, first, correct, which is not the case with that given in the Monthly Review; and, together with the sequel, which seems not to have been known to the modest author, and recalls to mind the well-known

Sic vos non vobis.

I remain, with much respect, your's &c.

ILLE EGO QUI QUONDAM.

9th Jan. 1803.

L'Amour

L'Amour meurt dans les Bras de sa fausse Nourrice. — Et il ressuscite.

CHANSON.

QUAND l'Amour nâquit à Cythère,
On s'intrigua dans le Pais :
Vénus dit, " Je suis bonne Mère :
C'est moi qui nourrirai mon Fils ;"
Mais l'Amour, malgré son jeune âge,
Trop attentif à tant d'appas,
Préférerait le vase au breuvage ;*
Et l'Enfant ne profitait pas.
" Ne faut pourtant pas qu'il pâtisse,"
Dit Vénus, parlant à sa Cour :
" Que la plus sage le nourrisse :
Songez toutes que c'est l'Amour !"
Alors la Candeur, la Tendresse,
L'Egalité, vinrent s'offrir,
Et même la Delicatesse ;
Nulle n'avait de quoi nourrir.*
On penchait pour la Complaisance ;
Mais l'Enfant eût été gâté :
L'on avait trop d'expérience,
Pour penser à la Volupté.
Enfin, sur ce point d'importance,
Cette Cour ne décidant rien,
Quelqu'un proposa l'Espérance :
Et l'Amour s'en trouva fort bien.
On prétend que la Jouissance,
Qui croïait devoir le nourrir,
Jalouse de la préférence,
Quêtait l'Enfant pour s'en saisir :
Prenant les traits de l'Innocence,
Pour berceuse elle vint s'offrir :
Et la trop crédule Espérance
Eut le malheur d'y consentir.
Un jour advint que l'Espérance,
Voulant se livrer au sommeil,
Remit à la fausse Innocence
L'Enfant, jusques à son reveil.
Alors la trompeuse déesse
Donnant bombons à pleine main,
L'Amour d'abord fut dans l'ivresse ;
Mais bientôt mourut dans son sein.†
Grandes allarmes à Cythère.
" L'Amour est mort . . . ah quel mal-
heur !"
Vénus en pleurs se désespère :
Tout rétentit de sa douleur ;
" L'Amour n'a pas perdu la vie,"
" Rassurez vous," dit le Plaisir ;
" Son mal n'est qu'une léthargie,
Dont il peut aisément guérir."
Quel beau moment pour la Tendresse !
On la choisit pour Médecin :
Elle soupire ; elle caresse,
Pour le ranimer . . . tout fut vain.
Malgré le bruit de la Folie,
L'Amour toujours de sommeiller ;
Ce fut enfin la Jalousie,
Qui parvint à le réveiller.

N. B. The lines marked * have not even been attempted, not being, I suppose, understood.

† Here ends the *English* original.

LINES written on a blank LEAF in ROGERS'S
" PLEASURES of MEMORY."

WITH Rogers, oft' on Memory's verdant
plain,
Life's devious path I travel o'er again ;
Far back on scenes bepast retire to find
Some stile once cross'd, or way-mark left be-
hind ;
Tracing each toilsome march, or frolic gay,
As thorns beset, or flowers bestrewed the
way ;
Quaffing from Youth's gilt cup, by Memory
giv'n,
The nectar draughts and cordial drops of
heav'n.
Oft I revisit Sorrow's gloomy vale,
To learn again some melancholy tale ;
And oft' at midnight's silent hour I'm led
To hail the angel-spirits of the dead,
Pleas'd to believe some fainted-friend might
hear,
And come and witness true affection's tear.
Oh ! how I love the Muse divinely taught
By the still voice of ever-living Thought ;
That conscious throws her eagle-glance be-
hind
To ken the jewels sparkling in the mind ;
That, snatching from the wrecks of lapsed
time
Some holy relic to bedeck her rhyme,
Renews acquaintance with the absent wife,
With kindred souls translated to the skies ;
Calls life's fled visions back to cheer the sight,
And pours on death's dark scenes a flood of
light ;
That, wrapt with views by magic fancy giv'n,
Holds sweet communion with her friends in
heav'n !

Bath.

S. WHITCHURCH.

ADDRESS TO WEALTH.

OH ! thou, before whose glittering throne
Adoring myriads prostrate lie ;
Obeying thy behests alone,
Proud of their abject slavery.
They submit to thy controul,
Haughty despot as thou art ;
Well pleas'd in Splendour's lap to roll,
E'en with an aching heart.
But know, thou tyrant, I disdain
Obsequious at thy feet to bend ;
Nor will I sigh to join thy train
While sweet Contentment is my friend.
Rural scenes have joys for me,
Pleasures Grandeur never knew ;
But care and sad anxiety
Attend thy favour'd few.
Though fools, allured by empty show,
Fawning, to thee, blind homage pay ;
Yet thou hast blessings to bestow,
To brighten Sorrow's gloomy day.
Are there not some few that live,
Burning with a Howard's zeal ?
They sigh—but having nought to give,
Alas ! they can but feel ?

Yet

Yet thou canst bid the child of grief,
Whose sinking eye betrays despair,
Bless the kind hand that brings relief,
And pour unseen the grateful pray'r.
Thou canst bless the generous heart,
When, with joy the most sincere,
A soothing balm his hands impart,
And wipe the orphan's tear.

Although I scorn, Oh mighty Power!
To yield my heart to thy controul,
And let thy fordid cares devour
The sweetest feelings of the soul;
Yet I never would despise
Gifts which thou hast to bestow;
Then let my moderate wishes rise,
Oh! let thy blessings flow.

I ask not Splendour's gaudy train,
For Grandeur has no charms for me;
But let me not implore in vain
The sweets of Mediocrity.
Let me not be forc'd to say
To the suppliant at my door,
"Ah, wretched mortal! go thy way,
For I like thee am poor."

Oh! never let my bosom know
The stings of want and vain desires;
But such a competence bestow,
Domestic happiness requires.
Then, if Laura should be mine,
Not a wish would dare to move,
But all my warmest thoughts combine
To bless the maid I love.

TERPE.

AN EVENING SONNET TO MARY.

THE blustering winds are hush'd on high;
The darken'd clouds are all withdrawn;
And, stealing to the western sky,
The evening shades move o'er the lawn.
The woodland pours its sweetest song,
That softly sinks as day retires,
And as it dies the vale along,
A harmony of soul inspires.
Calm as this closing hour of day,
And blest with harmony as sweet,
May Mary's seasons glide away,
And peace and joy her wishes meet;
And may no dark relentless storm
Her tranquil happiness deform!

TERPE.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

USE OF ICE AS A LUXURY.

YOUR First Volume contains a notice (p. 383,) of the use of ice as a luxury by the ancients: perhaps you will admit some additions to the particulars there compiled.

"Among the proverbs collected by the men of Hezekiah," (Hilkiah, no doubt, and his son Jeremiah,) mention is made (c. XXV. v. 13,) of this refreshment. As the cold of snow in the time of harvest, says the poet, so is a welcome messenger. Now as snow does not fall in harvest-time, it must already have been habitually employed at that season for the cooling of beverage. Michaelis says, in his note to the passage, that snow was brought from Libanon in baskets to Jerusalem. It was then from natural, not artificial reservoirs, that the table of the Jewish kings was supplied with snow. Consequently, they derived this refinement, not from the Babylonians, who were too remote from a mountainous country so to obtain their snow, but from the inhabitants of Nineveh, the only other metropolis of fashions and manners, which much influenced Palestine, except Egypt, where there is no snow. Nineveh (Nahum III. 18.) was contiguous to a mountainous district.

The Romans preserved their snow in cellars, and surrounded it with straw. Seneca says: *Didicerunt Romani nives ad tempus æstatis locis subterraneis custodire.* And Augustin says: *Quis palea dedit vel tam frigidam vim, ut obrutas nives servet; vel tam fervidam, ut poma immatura maturet?* And Seneca again: *Quid Lacedæmonii fecissent, si vidissent reponendæ nivis officinas et tot jumenta portandæ aquæ deservientia, cujus colorem saporemque paleis, quibus custodiunt, inquinant.* So that the drink was inelegantly cooled by flinging in pellets of snow, since it was defiled by the immingled straw. Pliny's *Hi nives, illi glaciem potant* does not prove that the liquor was congealed, but merely that some persons flung in lumps of ice, rather than of snow. There is no trace of the freezing of sherbets among the ancients.

From the Arabians, through the Spaniards, this nicety seems to have penetrated into Europe. A Spanish physician, Blaze of Villa Franca, first published at Rome, in 1550, *Methodus refrigerandi ex vocato salenitro vinum aquamque.* And another Spanish physician, Nicholas Monardes, who died in 1578, ascribes the invention to the African traders: *Tertius cum nitro refrigerandi modus, a nautis inventus, illis præcipue qui triremibus*

triremibus webuntur. This artificial refrigeration is necessary to manufacture sherbets. The commentator of Avicenna, Sanctorius, promulgated, in 1626, the still usual practice of employing common salt. *Nix triplo magis refrigerat, si ni-vi permisceatur tertia pars salis communis.* But Lord Bacon must have known it earlier; and Barclay's *Argenis* introduces Ardidas eating ices at the table of Juba, who says, *Novæ est apud nos hæc ratio revocandi arte hiemem sub medio sole,* and employs an Egyptian boy as his confectioner. The *Argenis* was first printed in 1621. In Monet's French Dictionary of the year 1635, the word *Glacière* does not yet occur: but it occurs in Richelet's Dictionary of 1680. Of course ice-houses became familiar in France during that interval. Procopio, a Florentine, first sold ices in Paris, in 1660; and in 1676, according to Delamare, there were 250 shops in Paris for *eaux de gelée, glaces de fruits et de fleurs, sorbets,* and other ice-sweetmeats.

CRITICISM OF JOHNSON'S.

In the concluding note to Shakespeare's *Henry VIII.* Johnson says:

"Pomp is not the only merit of this play; the meek sorrows and virtuous distress of Catharine have furnished some scenes which may be justly numbered among the greatest efforts of tragedy; but the genius of Shakespeare comes in and goes out with Catharine: every other part may be easily conceived and easily written."

Johnson is, in this sentence, surely, a niggard of his praise: he has indeed elsewhere noticed the melting eloquence of Buckingham's dying speech; but he ought also to have bestowed high encomium on the masterly delineation of Wolsey; and especially on that fine scene with Cromwell after dismissal from office.

This play would be more pleasing if it terminated with the fourth act: and it ought so to be performed.

A PRACTICABLE ECONOMY IN DRESS.

The expence of cloathing boys would be considerably lessened, if their arms were left naked. The wear and tear of shirt-sleeves and coat-sleeves is very great, and the fashion or cut of them is complex and costly.

During the hours of labour, almost all artizans strip off the coat, and turn up the shirt-sleeve, so that this part of dress is mostly an incumbrance to the laborious class. By leaving the arms bare at all times, they would become hardier, buxomer, and more speedily applicable to various purposes.

The example of dressing boys sleeveless is not scarce in polished families: if it were more general among the rich, it might, without odium, be introduced into workhouses and manufactories, to the great save of the concern.

SHAKESPEARE EUROPEANIZED.

Among the desirable enterprizes of taste may be ranked a condensation, or selection, of the works of our greatest dramatist, *A Shakespeare for foreigners.* His plays are all too long for representation, and mostly for perusal. In all of them are several scenes and many passages which can be spared; either because they are episodical, or discordant with the spirit of the piece, or of obsolete, frivolous and local drollery. If such superfluous luxuriances were pruned away with judgment, there is little doubt but this author might speedily become an European classic, and draw plaudits at the continental theatres from Madrid to Moscow.

Pope's edition and the Prompter's book would supply useful hints for such an abridgement of the acting plays.

ANTIQUATED JACOBINISM.

However mutable may be the opinions of individuals, those of parties are remarkably stable: in the year 1701, Fletcher, of Saltoun, thus writes, or rather speaks:

"The English nation have now nothing remaining but the outward appearance and carcase of their ancient constitution. The spirit and soul is fled. Jealousy for public liberty is vanished. The court has so often renewed the same arts, methods and counsels, and so often made trial of the several parties in the kingdom, in order to compass its ends, that the nation begins to grow weary of opposing the same things, and very wisely thinks there can be no real danger of such attempts as have so often failed. Besides you are grown out of that antiquated care and concernment for the public, or at least have given it a new turn—some of you improving your morals (so necessary for the preservation of liberty) in constant gaming—as others do their military skill, by laying wagers. Even stock-jobbing makes you deeply concerned for the public affairs."

A sentence or two off he says,—"To set before you your present condition, I fear will both offend and terrify. I wish it may not throw you into despair. But such distempers are only to be cured by violent remedies."

What inference should be drawn from such instances in good times? Not merely

by

ly that the declamations of patriotism are commonly hyperbolic: but that they safely may, and often must, be so, in order to wind up men to the necessary degree of temperate exertion. Without some of the language of sedition, there is rarely enough of the conduct of independence. It is for speculation to out-strip practice.

WHAT PROPHECYING WAS.

Lord Bacon asks, in his Enquiry touching the Pacification of the Church, whether it were not requisite to renew that good exercise which was practised in this church some years, and afterwards put down, against the advice and opinion of one of the greatest and gravest prelates of the land, which was commonly called *prophesying*, and was this: The ministers within a precinct did meet upon a weekday in some principal town, where there was some ancient grave minister that was president, and an auditory admitted of gentlemen, or other persons of leisure. Then every minister successively, beginning with the youngest, did handle one and the same part of Scripture, spending severally some quarter of an hour or better, and in the whole some two hours; and so the exercise being begun and concluded with prayer, and the president giving a text for the next meeting, the assembly was dissolved: and this was, as I take it, a fortnight's exercise, which, in my opinion, was the best way to frame and train up preachers to handle the word of God as it ought to be handled, that hath been practised. For we see orators have their declamations; lawyers have their moots; logicians their sophisms; and every practice of science hath an exercise of erudition and initiation before men come to the life; only preaching, which is the worthiest, and wherein it is most dangerous to do amiss, wanteth an introduction, and is ventured and rushed upon at the first.

ON THE BEAUTIFUL AND SUBLIME.

"The very title of a dissertation on the beautiful and the sublime (says a Monthly Reviewer, vol. XXV. p. 584.) excludes the expectation of rigid philosophical precision. The beautiful and the sublime are neither allied nor antithetic emotions; and, like the pathetic and the ludicrous, they have no claim to be treated of conjointly. A beautiful object may be sublime, as Satan accosting Uriel; or it may be ludicrous, as Titania convening her elves to fan the moon-beams from the sleeping eyes of her queer lover. In like manner, a pathetic object may be sublime,

as the distress of Lear in the storm; or it may be ludicrous, as the distress of Adriana, in the second act of the Comedy of Errors. The artist, who aims at the beautiful, willingly describes objects gratifying to the senses, or the moral pleasures associated with such objects. He who aims at the pathetic, as naturally describes objects wounding to the senses, or the moral pains therewith associated. It should seem then, that the beautiful and the pathetic may be fitly placed in opposition. So may the sublime and the ludicrous. For it is the province of the sublime artist, by the selection of stimulant, impressive and great ideas, to raise and preserve in the mind a high pitch of tension: but it is the province of the ludicrous artist, by the selection of very incompatible and unequal ideas, by the sudden presentation of weak and minute, after strong and great, impressions, unexpectedly to relax and destroy the tension of the mind; which relaxation of tension, if undergone for a short time and with intermission, produces laughter; if for a long time, yawning. We cannot therefore approve the metaphysic writer, who couples together the beautiful and the sublime, without undertaking to discuss either of the connected and far more closely concatenated topics. We suspect that he proposes to himself the display of ingenious declamation, rather than of philosophic deduction: and wishes to attain the praise of the orator, rather than of the reasoner."

These remarks, which respect a work of professor Kant, are surely no less applicable to the Dissertation of Mr. Burke.

YOUNG.

Young's Satires are getting out of date; yet they are full of strong distichs: take a specimen or two.

PEDANTRY.

To patch-work learn'd quotations are allied;
Both strive to make our poverty our pride.

NOBILITY.

Men should press forward in fame's glorious
chace;
Nobles look backward, and so lose the race.

SCRIBBLING.

On glass how silly is the noble peer!
Did ever diamond cost a man so dear?

BUILDING.

The man, who builds, and wants wherewith
to pay,
Provides a home, from which to run away.

BOOK HUNTING.

On buying books Lorenzo long was bent,
But finds at length it has reduc'd his rent;
He sells—the terms are brought him by the
clerk:
Lorenzo signs the bargain—with his mark.
What

What a pity Young did not write epigrams! He composed but one—and that against Voltaire.

ENTRIES IN THE ALBUM OF THE CHARTREUX.

The following entries were written in the album of the *Grande Chartreuse*, near Grenoble, in Dauphine, by the late Mr. Wilkes, and the present Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry.

"I had the happiness of passing the entire day of July 24, 1765, in this romantic place, with the good fathers of the Grand Chartreuse; and I reckon it among the most agreeable of my life. I was charmed with the hospitality and politeness I met with, and edified by the conversation of the *Père Général* and the *Père Coadjuteur*. The savageness of the woods, the gloom of the rocks, and the perfect solitude, conspire to make the mind pensive, and to lull to rest all the turbulent guilty passions of the soul. I felt much regret at leaving the place and the good fathers, but I carry with me the liveliest sense of their goodness. J. WILKES, *Anglois*.

See some verses by Wilkes, on visiting the Grand Chartreuse, published in the *Morning Chronicle* about eighteen months ago.

"If second thoughts are best, second visits, at least are not always so. I arrived hereon Saturday, 25th of August, and was obliged by an accident to continue here forty-eight hours; perhaps, as Richard says, 'I outlived their liking.'—The General refused me the sight of the library, and the cook the necessary food. I quit this place, to use a fashionable expression, more penetrated with cold than with the civility of the house: more loaded with compliments than with food—And after seeing two swaggering Capuchins pass through the portico, with their paunches as full as their wallets, I cannot help recollecting a Scripture-expression—'He hath filled the hungry with good things, and the rich he hath sent empty away.'—As to the good fathers, they always remind me of Virgil's sentiments on the inhabitants of the shades below,

—quam vellent æthere in alto

Nunc et pauperium et duros perferre labores!

F. H.

Frederick Harvey, Bishop of Derry.

ORIGIN OF ENCYCLOPEDIAS.

The first man who conceived the idea of an universal dictionary of arts and sciences, under the title of *Encyclopædia*, was Andrew Matthew Acquaviva, Duke of Atri and Teramo, in the kingdom of

Naples, who, like many other primitive benefactors of the republic of letters, has not been sufficiently known to posterity. It is rather unaccountable that not even Tiraboschi has given a detailed Notice of him, in the History of the Italian Literature, and that Moreri, who gives in his great Dictionary no less than forty-four names of the illustrious family of Acquaviva, has scarcely mentioned, among them, that of the subject of this article, who is, perhaps, entitled to more honour than any of his ancestors or descendants. A full account of him, however, may be found in Mazzucchelli's *Italian Writers*, vol. 1. p. 118. and from this source we know that he was born in 1456; that he was a gallant officer under the Emperor Maximilian of Austria, and afterwards an intimate friend of Pope Leo X. and other eminent literati of his age; and that he died in 1528.

ANCIENT ENGLISH SPORTS, &c.

Hentzner, a German, who visited this country, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, gives some curious particulars respecting London:—"There is (says he) a place built in the form of a theatre, which serves for the baiting of bulls and bears; they are fastened behind, and then worried by great English bull-dogs; but not without great risk to the dogs, from the horns of the one, and the teeth of the other, and it sometimes happens that they are killed on the spot: fresh ones are immediately supplied in the place of those that are wounded or tired. To this entertainment, there often follows that of whipping a blinded bear, which is performed by five or six men standing circularly with whips, which they exercise upon him without any mercy, as he cannot escape from them because of his chain; he defends himself with all his force and skill, throwing down all who come within his reach, and are not active enough to get out of it, and tearing the whips out of their hands, and breaking them. At these spectacles, and every where else, the English are constantly smoking tobacco, and in this manner:—They have pipes on purpose made of clay, into the farther end of which they put the herb, so dry that it may be rubbed into powder; and, putting fire to it, they draw the smoke into their mouths, which they puff out again through their nostrils, like funnels, along with it plenty of phlegm and defluxion from the head. In these theatres, fruits, such as apples, pears, and nuts, according to the season, are carried about to be sold, as well as ale and wine."

F

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

A TRIBUTE to the MEMORY of the LATE
EXCELLENT and CELEBRATED BIBLIO-
GRAPHER, MR. SAMUEL PATERSON.

(By MR. DAMIANI.)

THIS gentleman was born in London, in the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, on the 17th of March, 1728. His father was a respectable tradesman, and, according to unanimous tradition among his oldest friends, was a woollen-draper. He received the rudiments of a classical education, first in his paternal house, and then at school. But it was his misfortune to be deprived of his parents when he was scarcely twelve years of age, and to fall under the controul of a guardian, who not only neglected the remaining part of the instruction of his pupil, but having rendered himself obnoxious to the law in a disgraceful bankruptcy, involved young Paterfon in his ruin, and occasioned him to lose that competent fortune which he inherited, and which would have rendered him independent.

To the misconduct, however, of this guardian we may, in a great measure, ascribe the early disposition which Mr. Paterfon acquired for those avocations which have entitled him to the notice of his contemporaries. In order, perhaps, to be at more liberty, and to have no witness of his mismanagement, the guardian sent him to France, to complete, as he said, his education. While in that country, young Paterfon could not fail to acquire some degree of information in the French language and literature. On his return to England he found himself possessed of more knowledge in foreign books than any of the young people of his age; and as he was intimately convinced of the importance of this knowledge, and of the necessity under which he lay of entering soon into business, in order to repair the losses occasioned by his guardian, he resolved to engage in the commerce of foreign books, conceiving that such an occupation would be, analogous with his temper, accompanied with a fair prospect of a subsequent fortune,

In fact, being little more than twenty years old, he opened a shop for that purpose in the Strand. The circumstances seemed, indeed, to be highly favourable to his undertaking, as this branch of foreign trade was almost unknown at that time; and it is in the recollection of some old gentlemen now alive, that the only person

then engaged in it was the celebrated Paul Vaillant, better known under the name of The Foreign Bookseller. It was a misfortune that Mr. Paterfon proved unsuccessful in the settled trade, through the misconduct of some persons who were charged with his commissions, in the several parts of the continent: and it appears that he continued in this line till the year 1753, when he published "A Dissertation on the Original of the Equestrian Figure of the George and of the Garter, by Dr. Pettin-gal." Nor must we omit to mention that at the same early period in which he engaged in business, he had already married Miss Hamilton, a lady of the most respectable connections in North Britain, and still younger than himself, having been repeatedly heard saying that both ages did not make thirty-seven or thirty-eight years.

Having been unsuccessful in the book-selling trade, Mr. Paterfon commenced auctioneer, and entered upon Essex-house, Essex-street, in the Strand. Nothing particular is recorded of him while in this station, except the notice of some capital collections of books, which were sold by him at different times. This period of his life is, however, the most remarkable, as it tended to develope compleatly those extraordinary talents in bibliography, which soon brought him into the notice of the literary world, and raised him to that eminent character which we propose to delineate in this Memoir.

The first step that our bibliographer took in his new profession was signalized by an essential service rendered to the national history, and to the republic of letters. It is a fact universally known, and lately mentioned by the ingenious Mr. Mortimer, in the European Magazine for December 1802, that the valuable collection of manuscripts belonging to the Right Honourable Sir Julius Cæsar, Knt. Judge of the Admiralty, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, had fallen into the hands of some uninformed persons, and were on the point of being sold by weight to a cheesemonger, as waste-paper, for the sum of ten pounds. Some of them happened to be shewn to Mr. Paterfon, who examined them, and instantly discovered their value. He then digested a matterly catalogue of the whole collection, and, distributing it in several thousands

thousands of the most singular and interesting heads, caused them to be sold by auction, which produced three hundred and fifty-six pounds; and had among the purchasers the late Lord Orford, and other persons of rank. These occurrences took place in the year 1757.

In order to give a satisfactory account of Mr. Paterfon's merit as a bibliographer, a short digression on the progress and state of the theoretical and practical part of such learned avocations, during the two preceding generations, appears necessary. Our readers may thereby form an opinion of the several gradations in which he found, he established, and he left the science of literary history, and the art of bibliography.

The knowledge of bibliography and literary history bears, perhaps, the most recent date, in the annals of the human mind: it is the happy result of those persevering inquiries into the intellectual and active powers of man, through which we have been able to refer to their common stock, and to trace back to their root the manifold, diverging, and apparently unconnected branches of the tree of knowledge; and it is also the immediate consequence of that overgrowing and amazing scientific wealth, from which we have endeavoured to take the most valuable materials, and the most conducive method, for our exertions and improvement. It must, however, be acknowledged that no regular work, nor any detailed precept was ever given, to forward these pursuits, by the eminent metaphysicians of the last century, notwithstanding the early advice of Sir Francis Bacon; that the bibliographical science, like most others, has an accidental and rather obscure origin; that neither England nor France, nor any other country, justly considered as the native seat of genius, had issued a publication of the kind; and that the ultimate fame for the introduction of this new branch of studies must be ascribed to a nation rather noted for want of brilliant talents. In fact, the first man who attempted to give a sketch of universal bibliography and literary history was the learned and laborious Christopher Augustus Hermann, Professor in the University of Göttingen, in 1718. He then published his known work—"*Conspectus Reipublicæ Literariæ, sive Via ad Historiam Literariam*," which gradually went through seven editions, the last of which was published in Hanover, in 1763. Numberless other works, analagous to this, were published in the same interval,

in Germany, which it is unnecessary to mention in this article.

No sooner had this swarm of laborious *eruditi* paved the way to the knowledge of authors and books, and opened this new field of scientific pursuits, than it became an additional acquisition to the philosophy of the age. It was duly experienced that the detailed notice of the gradual steps of our predecessors, in the several departments of knowledge, was necessary to carry into execution the already-mentioned precept of Lord Verulam, to teach sciences historically; how this preliminary knowledge might enable the inquirers, to ascertain the precise point from which they should begin their course; how an exact partition of labour, and a convenient method of classification, could assist the powers of judgment and of memory; and how this very method of classification might be subservient to the arrangement of a library, or, in other words, to the regular and local disposition of objects that are the occasion of our ideas, and give a fuller scope to our faculties.

No wonder then, that, about the period we allude to, so many detailed, descriptive, and rational, catalogues of books appeared, in the several countries of Europe, and that the art and the taste of constructing libraries became more general than in any preceding age; and the only thing which appears to us worthy of remark, and rather unaccountable, is that, even after the progress of philosophy on bibliography, the Germans, in this department, have excelled every other people in Europe. It is universally acknowledged, that the best work of the kind that ever appeared, about that time, was the catalogue of the celebrated library of the Count of Bunau, better known under the name of "*Bibliotheca Bunaviana*", so remarkable indeed for number, selection, order, connection, references and universal interest.

This was the progress and the state of bibliographical knowledge, when Mr. Paterfon entered upon the profession of it. His superior talents, already assisted by a proportionate practice, soon enabled him to judge of what had hitherto been done in the historical and systematical part of these pursuits, to imagine what still remained to be done in either way, and to adopt the best practical principles for the conduct of his avocations. He regretted that no system of universal bibliography and literary history had been ever exhibited since the attempt of professor Hermann, except perhaps the sketch late given by Dr.

Meusel, in Germany. He was aware that a work of this kind, capable of representing in one point of view the intellectual pursuits of several nations, and of an infinite number of individuals in every age to connect the scientific annals of each generation with their proper links; to notice in their due times, place and gradation, all the names who have gradually contributed to the improvement of the human mind, and to describe every publication, with the circumstances by which it was attended, would be utterly impossible for any one man to execute — impossible, even if the writer should possess all the mental powers in the highest degree of perfection. The learning of Selden, and the genius of Bacon, combined together, would prove unequal to the task. And he was wont to repeat on the subject the proverbial expression of Struvius, that “it would be easier to remove the mountain Atlas than to compose an universal literary history.” The impossibility however of performing a complete work of this kind was not with him a reason why nothing should be undertaken towards effecting the purpose, if not by one man, at least by a society of men. Any partial and inadequate performance was, in his opinion, better than an utter destitution!

Next to this desideratum of universal bibliography, he regretted that not even an historical system of national literature had ever been exhibited in the most scientific countries of Europe. He made, indeed, a rational exception in favour of Tiraboschi; but he still observed that this truly ingenious and well-deserving writer ought to have given, in each of the concluding chapters of the several ages of the Italian literature, a parallel view of the gradual improvements which, in those respective periods, were taking place in the neighbouring nations, and to have thus enabled his readers to judge, on which side the scientific scale might incidentally have turned. He did not think that the Literary History of France, begun by Dom. Rivet, and continued by Dom. Clement, of the illustrious congregation of St. Maur, would immediately answer the purpose, although it might supply a subsequent historian with the best materials; and with respect to England, he sincerely hoped that some eminent living writer might do justice to this subject, by enlarging and improving the short and partial essays, already given by the late Dr. Kippis. He himself had also supplied some important materials for erecting this new system of national literature; in

his valuable catalogue entitled “*Bibliotheca Anglica Curiosa*,” published in 1771.

Although these observations evidently prove, how deeply Mr. Paterfon was learned in the theoretical part of his profession; they would, perhaps, be insufficient to entitle him to that eminent degree of fame which he justly possessed, if he had not produced other proofs of his extraordinary abilities in the practical department — in the art of digesting catalogues. It is no compliment to him to say, that he stands hitherto unrivalled, and most likely he will not have many equal successors, in this line. He is perhaps the only man who has duly understood, and practised, the important truth that books and libraries are not susceptible of a permanent method of classification, and that the classics themselves are incapable of a regular subdivision. As this really is an interesting truth, and intirely depending on the primitive operations of the human mind, and on the natural formation of our ideas, it may be proper to accompany it with a short commentary.

In a work to be shortly published*, the writer of this article will endeavour to evince, that the power of analysis, or, in other words, the spirit of observation, which leads the human understanding to the classification of the several objects of knowledge, being the effect of the natural impulsion of our wants, must uniformly act, in every individual, with regard to the immediate purpose of our preservation, or of universal improvement; and that in respect to the secondary object of intellectual pleasures, must unavoidably vary, according to the infinite diverging of the constituent elements of the human mind. It will recall to the recollection of the readers, what daily experience must have shewn to them, that either external things, or our ideas, are analyzed and classified by several individuals, in as many different ways as may be suggested by their respective pursuits or passions. And he will also start some doubts, whether those artificial systems of classification, so generally adopted in natural-history ever since the writings of Linnaeus, are really favourable to the progress of our understanding. Mr. Paterfon, by the natural impulsion of his genius, and by a diligent practice of his profession, had perceived this truth and the ideas of the sensible bibliographer stood only in

* An Essay on the Mechanism of the Human Understanding, by Mr. Damiani.

need of a proper generalization, to constitute one of the most important and fertile principles in the science of metaphysics.

It is obvious, in fact, that, in the formation of libraries, every man has a peculiar design and a predominant taste, and that any book may be considered as an individual of that class, to which the character and the profession of the proprietor is apt to ascribe it. We can easily conceive, and pretty generally see, that a set of books may be arranged either in a peculiar or in an universal point of view, in a systematical or historical method, in a chronological or topographical series, and in as many other ways as the owner chooses, and as the manifold character of the books will admit. Our reader will already imagine, that, in consequence of this, Mr. Paterfon was an enemy to those systems of bibliography, which are now generally practised on the Continent, and that he set no importance even on the newly established classification of the "*Universal Repertory of Literature*," published at Jena; and we hope, indeed, that those among the readers themselves, who have happened to look at the mentioned catalogue, will not only coincide with our bibliographer's opinion, but will perhaps smile at seeing all the branches of human knowledge confined in sixteen classes, and the last of them intitled, "*Miscellaneous Works*," the proper meaning of which words has a tendency to destroy the whole classification!

Mr. Paterfon acted consistently with these ideas in all his bibliographical performances; and it is owing to the merit of an appropriate, circumstantial, and judicious classification, that his catalogues are unrivalled, and some of them are justly regarded as models. We refer the readers to the catalogues themselves, and especially to the *Bibliotheca*, *Fleetwoodiana*, *Beauclerkiana*, *Croftiana*, *Pinnelliana*, published from time to time, as well as to those of the *Strange*, *Fagel* and *Tyssen* libraries, which he performed within the last two years of his life; and they will perceive in each of them, an admirable spirit of order exhibited in different ways, and suggested by those superior abilities which alone can discover and appreciate these variable combinations of the several circumstances.

A man so thoroughly conversant in the history of literature could not fail to perceive, that a vast number of books were held as valuable and scarce in England, which were rather common in other coun-

tries. He thought he could do his native country an essential service, and procure emolument for himself, if he should undertake a journey thro' some parts of the continent, and succeed in purchasing some articles of this description. With this view he set out for the continent, in 1776, and actually bought a capital collection of books, which, on his return to England, he digested in the catalogue, (the best, perhaps, of his performances,) that bears the title of "*Bibliotheca Universalis Selecta*." We are concerned, that we have it not in our power to relate here with perspicuity and precision, an interesting anecdote, which took place during Mr. Paterfon's stay on the continent. One of the most respectable bookfellers of London had been his fellow-traveller in that journey; and being informed of his design, and relying on his good sense and excellent intention, offered him his friendly assistance. He lent him a thousand pounds, to be employed in an additional purchase of books, in hopes that he might have the money returned to him, when the speculation was carried into execution. Mr. Paterfon, as usual, proved unsuccessful; and the generous friend, sympathizing in his misfortunes, has never since claimed the return of his loan! The writer can say no more: the gentleman in question is one of his most respectable friends; and he is too much aware of his amiable modesty not to feel that he would take offence if his name should happen to be mentioned.

The fame of Mr. Paterfon had come to the ears of a nobleman of high respectability, from his excellent moral character, his love of learning, and his political and oratorical abilities. This eminent person requested the learned bibliographer to arrange his elegant and valuable library, to compile a detailed catalogue of his books and manuscripts, and to accept, for the purpose, the place of his librarian, with a liberal salary. The offer was too generous, and the projector of it too respectable, not to meet with an immediate compliance. Mr. Paterfon accordingly entered into the office of librarian, remained in it for some years, and perhaps expected to close his life in the same station; when, unfortunately, a misunderstanding took place between my Lord and him, by which he was obliged to withdraw. We have cursorily and reluctantly noticed this fact; as it is unpleasant to consider that an event of this kind should ever have taken place between two eminent characters, each of which

which was of the greatest importance in its own line.

After representing the subject of this memoir in the light of an eminent and, perhaps, unrivalled bibliographer, we yet feel a greater satisfaction in being able to give another part of his character, which, perhaps, denotes more extraordinary merit, and which exhibits an uncommon specimen of modesty, if not self-denial. He was a writer of some consideration, and from time to time he indulged in several publications, to none of which he ever put his name. The first, in order of time, is, to our knowledge, "Another Traveller; or, Cursory Remarks made upon a Journey through Part of the Netherlands, by Coriat, jun. in 1766," 3 vol. 12mo; the second is "The Joineriana; or, the Book of Scraps," 2 vol. 8vo. 1772, consisting of philosophical and literary aphorisms; the third is "The Templar," a periodical paper, of which only fourteen numbers appear to have been published, and the last of them in December, 1773, intended as an attack on the newspapers for advertising ecclesiastical offices, and places of trust under government; and the last is "Speculations on Law and Lawyers, 1778," tending to evince the danger and impropriety of personal arrests for debt, previous to any verification. Whether the author was really competent to the last-mentioned task, or whether his ideas on the subject were worthy of the public attention, we shall not take upon us to decide. We may only safely state, that his intentions were excellent, and his performance displayed the most humane, benevolent and patriotic views.

Mr. Paterson's abilities, as a writer, did not escape the notice of some of his friends, who could see them through the veil of modesty. He was therefore earnestly desired by them to write at last, some "Memoirs of the Vicissitudes of Literature in England, during the latter half of the Eighteenth Century." Nobody, perhaps, better than he, was qualified for a work of this kind; and in several

conversations, in a party of friends, on the subject, the present writer remembers an expression of the ingenious philologist, Mr. Walker—"that he would be guilty of selfishness, if he should leave the world without favouring it with a part of this desideratum." The repeated invitations of his friends had already prevailed on him to undertake the performance, and he more than once declared that he would attend to it as soon as the Fagellian Catalogue was completed. The writer has reason to think that some precious hints towards the mentioned work may be found among his papers; and, in any case, he is confident that the venerable old man would have really favoured the public with it, if his life had been extended two or three years longer.

Mr. Paterson died in his house in Norton-street, Fitzroy-square, on the 29th of October, 1802, in the 77th year of his age; and on the 4th of the subsequent November, he was buried in the parish-church of his birth, in Covent-garden. He was rather below the middle size and thin, but well proportioned, of philanthropic looks, sonorous voice, and unassuming and polite manners. His moral character was eminent, and unexceptionable, in every sense of the word; and, during the late unfortunate events in some continental countries, he displayed such an attachment to the old established governments, and such an abhorrence to those pernicious principles which were then prevailing, as to have deserved, even from some of his friends, the title of a violent Aristocrate. His literary merits, we hope, may be known by this Biographical Sketch: and happy would it be for the writer, if, upon paying this tribute to the memory of a departed friend, he could, in some measure, rescue his name from that unavoidable oblivion which attends the generality of modest and unassuming worthies, and contribute to except him from that vast number of benefactors of society who—*omnes illacrymabiles urgentur nocte, carent quia vate sacro.* F. DAMIANI.

London, Dec. 15, 1802.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

ROBERT WALKER'S (UNION STREET, MARY-LE-BONNE) for DINING-TABLES, on an entirely new CONSTRUCTION.

THE principal object of the patentee, is to make these tables equally firm

with those of the old construction, and yet, when not in use, to stand in a small space; and he seems to have accomplished his purpose. A table of five feet square will stand in a space of only eight inches in breadth: it is made with a pillar and

claw; the two leaves reach to the ground, and the bed is only six inches wide. The invention consists in making two of the feet of the claw moveable, so that when the leaves are down, the three feet stand completely within the given space allowed by a bed of six inches only; when one leaf is raised, a supporter is to be pulled out to support it, but the act of drawing the supporter forward brings with it the foot of the claw. The same way the other leaf is raised and the supporter and claw brought out with the smallest exertion. By uniting several of these tables together, a table of any length and five feet wide is obtained.

THOMAS DAWSON'S (JAMES STREET, LONG-ACRE) *for a LAMP or LANTHORN, upon an improved CONSTRUCTION.*

This is a carriage-lamp, and, like others, it can be made to any shape or pattern. A description of a four-sided one will convey to the reader a proper idea of the invention. Two sides are of course dark, with reflectors, the other two of glass. According to the old construction, there were sliders before the glass, which were the occasion of several inconveniences. Mr. Dawson, to prevent the necessity of these, makes his lamp to consist of two parts, namely, the lamp itself, and a case, the latter is fixed to the carriage, and the former is easily taken in and out, and being made exactly square, in the day time the dark sides are outwards, which prevents any damage happening to the glass; and at night the glass is instantly turned outwards, and candles or oil may be used at discretion; another advantage is, that in case of any accident to the carriage by night, or of any thing lost, &c. the lamps may be taken very readily from the cases, when they make admirable hand-lanterns.

MR. WILLIAM WILSON'S (EDINBURGH) *for his improved PLAN of MAKING, ADJUSTING, and STAMPING, SCALE-WEIGHTS.*

The high scale-weights, such as have been commonly used with handles, of one pound and upwards, are made solely of hard and durable metals, without any addition of lead. The flat weights are adjusted and stamped, by attaching to them a piece of metal, harder than lead, yet capable of receiving the impression made by the stamps.

The high weights are cast in sand, or in a metallic mould, an opening being left in them of any form, of a sufficient deepness for the purpose of adjusting, and its surface large enough to contain the stamps; which opening is afterwards exactly filled with a piece of metal, to render the weight perfectly conformable to the standard. When the adjusting weight is too heavy, its weight is diminished by filing off part of its bottom, or by giving it feet, in order to lessen its size, without reducing its height; or by placing below it, for the same purpose, a bit of rolled iron more or less turned up at both ends. The metal used for adjusting and stamping, is fixed by two iron pins, put into the body of the weight when it is cast, which are to be riveted on the outside. In the flat weights the rivets go intirely through the weight itself.

Although the adjusting weights may be made of any metal, or of compounded substances, yet Mr. Wilson prefers wrought-iron or steel; the substitution of an indestructible substance, in place of lead, being intended to prevent any deviation from the standard by common wear, while every thing else is so contrived as to render it impossible to mutilate the weight, without putting it in the power of any one who examines it, merely by ocular inspection, to detect the fraud. The tops are made sloping, that the dust may not lodge on them, and the edges are rounded off to prevent chipping.

MR. AUGUSTUS FREDERIC THOELDEN'S *for certain MECHANICAL APPARATUS for SUPPORTING the HUMAN BODY, or any PART thereof, more especially during the TIME of REPOSE, and for other BENEFICIAL PURPOSES.*

The patentee proposes to suspend from the ceiling or upper part of the apartment, or from the usual framing or tester of a common bedstead, a receptacle in which the human body, or any part of it, may be placed and supported; and in order that this receptacle, or bed, may not only possess the advantage of being moved, placed, or swung, in all directions, after the manner of a pendulum, with regard to its center or centers of suspension, but likewise in order that the said bed may be capable of a pleasant motion upwards and downwards, there is interposed between the receptacle and centers of suspension, a spring or number of springs, of any figure and construction; though that in the shape of a bow seems most preferable.

ferable. In this case, one of the moveable extremes, namely, either the crown of the bow, or middle point of its string, is to be fixed to the upper hook or place of suspension, and the bed itself is fixed to the other moveable extremity, viz. the middle point of the string, or the crown of the bow, as it may happen. And in order that the person in the said bed may produce at pleasure the before-described motion, a pulley is fixed at, or near, the center of suspension, thro' which a cord is passed, having one end of it attached to the bed, and the other at liberty to be drawn by the person or assistant, to produce the motion. There are contrivances also to prevent the spring from giving way.

This patent includes the construction of cradles, or small beds for children;—the method of suspending sofas, chairs and other seats, with or without moveable backs, for the repose of the human body. The suspension is peculiarly adapted for the support of broken limbs, and various other useful purposes.

MR. WILLIAM CHAPMAN'S (NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE) for the APPLICATION of certain SUBSTANCES, either separately or combined, as a PRESERVATIVE of CORDAGE.

It is a well-known fact, that common tar, unprepared, contains a quantity of vegetable acid, that is found materially to injure the cordage to which it is applied. Mr. Chapman's specification describes a method of extracting the mucilage and acid from tar, or any other resinous matter, before it is used.

The rope-manufacturer may pursue the common processes of the tar-distillers; or he may wash the tar by agitations in cold, warm, or hot water; or he may boil it in water, which, in the action of ebullition, will agitate and wash the tar, and after it has parted with a sufficient portion of its essential oil, he may separate it from the water, and afterwards pass his yarns through it, in such a degree of temperature as he may see expedient: the essential oil may be saved, by putting upon his kettle the head of a still, with its apparatus.

After the tar is purified, the water must be poured away, and the tar be boiled a little time to throw off any that may still remain mixed with it. The operation should be performed more than once, if great purity be required.

This invention goes also to the carrying forward the improvement of the rope, im-

mediately previous to, or during the putting of its strands together. In the usual method the *top* (an instrument which separates the strands until the instant of their combining into a rope) is made to slide uniformly, and without jerks, by rubbing a piece of tallow along each of the strands. In the place of tallow, the following composition is recommended, two parts of tallow and one of rosin. These proportions must be varied according to the temperature of the weather, &c.

MR. JOHN WHITLEY BOSWELL'S (DUBLIN) for a METHOD of BUILDING or FABRICATING SHIPS or VESSELS for NAVIGATION.

This method differs principally from that in use, by placing timbers or ribs, lengthwise or horizontally, instead of vertically; and in making use of a frame, consisting of a series of triangles, in certain parts of the vessel, either to produce a greater degree of strength, with the same quantity of materials, or an equal strength with a smaller quantity. By which it is expected, that much less crooked timber need be used than is now employed, and the danger of using pieces cut across the grain proportionally diminished.

In this specification are given very particular directions for constructing vessels, and all the material parts of them, separately, such as the head and stern; the keel and keelson; the intervals between the horizontal ribs, and the decks. The patentee adds, that it is his intention, that every part and thing, of and about a vessel, not described by him, should be made or done according to the method in general use.

Besides the advantages of strength gained, expence saved, and a diminution of the necessary consumption of crooked timber, Mr. Boswell proposes, as an additional security, that the planks used, should be grooved at their edges, in such a manner that when they are put together the grooves may be opposite to each other; and that narrow slips of durable wood be placed in the said grooves, so as to lie across the seams, the whole length of the plank, but of such a size as to leave sufficient space on the outside of them for caulking. It is imagined that these slips will have the effect of valves, to prevent the farther progress of any water that passes the oakum, tending to close the passage more tightly the more they are pressed by the external water.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A set of Ten Miscellaneous Fugues, with Two Introductions and One Voluntary, for the Organ or the Piano-forte. Three of the Fugues by Handel, Three by Joseph Diettenhofer, and Four, with the Voluntary, by John Sebastian Bach. Chiefly intended for the Use of Organists, and respectfully inscribed to J. W. Callcott, Doctor in Music, by J. Diettenhofer. 6s.

OF some particulars of this excellent and useful publication, we cannot give a better account than in the words of the sedulous and ingenious compiler's advertisement. "The first fugue, in F major, of four subjects, is adapted for the organ, with pedal, obligato, from the voice parts of the chorus of *Let Old Timotheus yield the Prize*, in ALEXANDER'S FEAST. The second is a *fugata* in B minor, also by Handel; originally in two parts, to which Mr. Diettenhofer has here added a third. The introduction to the third *fugata* is synonymous, with some alterations by the compiler; and the succeeding *fugata* in C minor is from Handel, with a few necessary additions. The fourth, *Non Nobis Domine*, is a double fugue, with a counter-subject, invented in the double counter-point of the octave. The fifth is of the same description. The sixth is a single fugue, without a counter-subject, and is answered by the fifth below. The seventh, with three subjects, is adapted from a score of John Sebastian Bach's. The eighth, ninth, and tenth fugues in C major, C sharp, minor, and B minor, with the voluntary, are also from Bach." By this extract the reader will be enabled to judge of the value of the present publication, and how far the lovers of fine and genuine organ music are indebted to Mr. Diettenhofer's ingenuity, judgment, and industry. The truth is, that in this work he has furnished us with another noble collection of organic compositions; and that it will prove a worthy companion to those excellent compilations with which he has before obliged the musical public; and which, together with them, will form an invaluable body of this grand species of instrumental music.

"Fairies' Revels; or, Love in the Highlands." A Burletta and Ballad Dance. Performed at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket. Composed by Dr. Arnold. 7s. 6d.

This last dramatic effort of the late ingenious Dr. Arnold, though not distinguished by any striking trait of originality, possesses a considerable degree of that spirit and fancy so conspicuous in most of the

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doctor's former productions: and bears the stamp of real genius, though not, perhaps, in its meridian. The overture is a pleasing assemblage of new and selected matter, and includes the air of the *Blue Bells of Scotland*, with as pretty variations as we ever saw to that popular tune. The song, "Come from the East," sung by Miss Tiner, "What causes my Donald this Pain?" sung by Miss Howells, and the duett, "When Time, who steals our Years away," are smooth and melodious; and the instrumental movements depict the several situations of which they are emblematical, with energy and truth.

Two Sonatas for the Piano-forte, dedicated to Miss Young. Composed by D. Steibelt, Esq. 6s. Op. 48.

This forty-eighth work of Mr. Steibelt's is every way calculated to support that reputation he has so long and so well merited. The passages are, generally speaking, florid and beautiful; and, in many instances, perfectly new. Each movement has a character of its own, and the happiness of effect, resulting from the intrinsic excellence of the whole, is not a little heightened by the judgment with which the several movements are contrasted. In justice to Mr. Steibelt, we must also add, that we know of no publication better calculated to improve the piano-forte practitioner; and we do not doubt but Mr. Preston, the publisher, will feel the effect of that qualification in the sale.

The celebrated PAS SEUL, danced by Mrs. Wybrow in the New Melo-drame, called the TALE OF MYSTERY. Composed by Dr. Busby. Adapted to the Piano-forte, with Variations, by J. Davy. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Davy, in his variations to this so justly admired *Pas Seul*, has done ample justice to his original. The passages are free and playful, yet every where allusive to the theme; and their general construction is highly calculated to improve the finger of the practitioner.

The Favourite Overture to the New Pantomime, called Harlequin's Habeas; or, the Hall of Spectres, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Composed by John Moorhead. 2s.

This overture, which consists of two movements, is fanciful and pleasing. In the introductory movement we find some strokes of real science; and the succeeding movement is striking in its subject, and well conducted. Considered as an exercise

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cise

cise for the piano-forte, to which it is here adapted, it claims attention, and will be found useful to young practitioners on that instrument.

"*The Pilot that moor'd us in Peace.*" Sung by Mr. Dignum at the Concerts of the Nobility. Composed and inscribed to John Hiley Addington, Esq. by Thomas Caster. The Words by John Taylor. 1s. 6d.

"*The Pilot that moor'd us in Peace,*" is a parody on "*The Pilot that weather'd the Storm.*" In the words we do not find any thing but trite, common-place ideas, giving, in coarse versification; and in the music, only a series of every-day passages, and an effect common to vapid and flimsy composition.

"*Mary, the Beauty of Buttermere.*" Sung by Miss Parke, at Bath. Written by the Author of *Netley Abbey* and *Hartford Bridge*. Set to Music by James Hook, Esq. 1s.

The affecting fate of the *Beauty of Buttermere*, is here told in a natural and simple strain of versification, and Mr. Hook has tuned his lyre to the plaintive cast of his subject. The melody is pleasing and expressive; and the piano-forte accompaniment ingeniously constructed.

A Finale for Private Concerts. Composed by J. Marsh. 1s.

This *finale* is vocal, and consists of five distinct parts, which are put together with a degree of address highly creditable to Mr. Marsh's judgment and knowledge in part compositions. Some of the *responses* are neatly given, and the harmonic progression is in general sound and judicious.

"*Dear Boy, throw that Icicle down.*" A Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Harp. Composed by W. Langshaw. The Poetry by Robert Bloomfield. 1s.

The melody of this ballad has the merit of characteristical simplicity, but wants that sweet and rural turn of idea requisite to the pastoral style of composition. Nothing can be more artless or more picturesque than the words; but mere simplicity, (and that is all we trace in the music,) is insipidity.

The Tamborina Dance, as danced by Miss Adams at the New Royal Circus, in the Grand Pantomime of the Eclipse; or, Harlequin in China. Composed by W. Ware. 1s.

This is a pleasant little composition, and does credit to Mr. Ware's fancy. The *Introduction* is so short that the piece may be said to consist of but one movement; that movement, however, is pretty, both in its subject and digressive matter, and the whole forms an acceptable exercise for the piano-forte.

"*Soft as the Morning's blushing Hue.*" A favourite Ballad, composed and sung by Mr. Inledon, in the New Opera called *Family Quarrels*. 1s.

This ballad is composed in the pastoral style. Though without the aid of modulation, and those happy turns of idea, which can only result from the combination of genius and science, it possesses a smooth and natural flow of passages, and evinces natural taste, and easy conception.

LIST OF THE NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JANUARY.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.

AGRICULTURE.

General Survey of the Agriculture of the County of Peebles, with Suggestions as to the means both of local and general Improvement of Agriculture, by the Rev. Charles Findlater; with a Map of Peebleshire; 8vo. 7s. boards.

Papers on Agriculture, Planting, &c.; selected from the Correspondence of the Bath and West of England Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, &c.; originally published in 9 volumes, now abridged in 2, 8vo.

BARONETAGE.

The History of English Baronets, and such Baronets of Scotland as are of English Families, by the Rev. W. Betham; 2 vol..

BIOGRAPHY.

The Cambrian Biography; or, Historical Notices of celebrated Men among the Ancient Britons. By William Owen, 1 vol. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

DRAMA.

The Merchant of Venice, altered from Shakespeare, acted at Reading School, in October

October last; published as it was performed for the Benefit of the Literary Fund, 2s. 6d.

Shakespeare's Plays, printed from the Text of the corrected Edition left by the late Mr. Steevens; with a series of Engravings from original Designs by Fuseli; and a Selection of Notes from the most eminent Commentators; a History of the Stage; a life of Shakespeare, &c. by Alexander Chalmers, A.M. No. I.—(To be continued every fortnight, and completed in 40 numbers,) 2s.

An Attempt to illustrate a few Passages in Shakespeare's works, by J. T. Finigan, 1s. 6d.

Shakespeare's Plays, to be completed in 40 Numbers, in which will be given 53 Cuts, fine Impressions, from Engravings on Wood, by Nesbit, designed by Thurston; printed by Bentley, on a new large type; a Life of Shakespeare, with Notes by the several Commentators, will be published, detached from the Text at the end of the Work, 8vo. No. I. 1s. 6d.

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Political and Military Memoirs of Europe, from the Renewal of the War on the Continent in 1793, to the Peace in 1802; with a View of the Treaty of Campo Formio, and Proceedings of the Congress at Rastadt, by T. E. Ritchie; 3 vols. 8vo. 11. 4s. boards.

MEDICAL.

The Second Part of a Treatise on the Bath Waters, by George Smith Gibbs, M. D. 4s.

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British Mineralogy, or Coloured Figures; with Descriptions to elucidate the Mineralogy of Great Britain; by James Sowerby, F.L.S. No. I. 2s. 6d.

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Demonstrations of the Longitude, and of the Surface of the Earth; with an Attempt to explain the Errors in our present System; to which are added, Tables of Degrees of Longitude, calculated for Sea and Statute Miles, from the Equator to 80 Degrees of Latitude; 4to. 5s.

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Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, to the Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, upon the falling out betwixt him and his Nephew, Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, Lord Protector, 4 Henry 6th.

R T. high & mighty Prince, and my R^t. Honble. and (after one) truest Lord; I recomend me unto you with all my heart. And as you desire y^e welfare of y^e Kinge our Sovereigne Lord, and of his Realmes of England & France, and your owne Healthe, and ours alsoe, so hast you hither; for, by my troth, if you tarrye, Wee shall put this Land in Adventure, with a Field, such a Brother you have here. God make him a good man, for yo^r Wisdome knoweth y^t y^e profit of France standeth in the Welfare of England. Written in great hast on Allhallow Even.

By your true Serv^t to my

Lyve's End.

HEN. WINTON.

Ex. MSS. Dell. Mus. Brit.

Henry, Earl of Richmond, before he was King, to his Friends here in England, from beyond the Seas.

R^t. trusty worth^u & honble good Friendes & oure Allyes, I greeete you well. Being

given to understand your good devoir & Intent to advance me to y^e furtherance of my rightful Claime, due & lineall Inheritance of the Crowne. And for y^r just depyving that y^e Homicide and unnatural Tyrant, w^{ch} now unjustly bears Dominion over you, I give you to understand, that no Chrystian Hart can be more full of Joye and Gladnesse, than y^e heart of me yo^r poore exiled Freind, who will, upon yo^r Instance of your sure Advertizem^t what powers ye will make reddey, & what Captaines & leaders ye gett to conduct, be prepared to pass over the Sea with such forces as mye freindes here are preparinge for me: And if I have such goode Spede & Successe as I wish, according to your desire, I shall ever be most forward to remember, and wholly to requite this youre greate & most lovinge kindnesse in my just Quarrelle. Given under oure Signett, &c. HR.

I praye you gyve Credence to y^t Messenger of y^t he shalle impart to you.

Ex. MSS. Ashmol.

King James the Second to the Princess of Orange.

Whitehall, Sept. 28th, 1688.

This evening I had your's of the 4th from Dioren,

Dioren, by which I find you were then to go to the Hague, being sent for by the Prince. I suppose it is to inform you of his design of coming to England, which he has been so long contriving.—I hope it will have been as great a surprize to you as it was to me, when I first heard it, being sure it is not in your nature to approve of so unjust an undertaking. I have been all this day so busy, to endeavour to be in some condition to defend myself from so unjust and unexpected an attempt, that I am almost tired, and so shall say no more, but that I shall always have as much kindness for you, as you will give me leave to have.

Whitehall, October 9th, 1688.

I had no letter from you by the last post, which you see does not hinder me from writing to you, not knowing certainly what may have hindered you from doing it. I easily believe you may be embarrassed how to write to me, now that the unjust design of the Prince of Orange's invading me, is made public. And though I know you are a good wife, and ought to be so, yet for the same reason I must believe you will be still as good a daughter to a father that has always loved you tenderly, and has never done the least thing to make you doubt it. I shall say no more, and believe you very uneasy at this time for the concern you must have for a husband and a father. You shall still find me kind to you, if you desire it.

King James the Second's Queen to the Princess of Orange.

Whitehall, Sept. 28, 1688.

I am much put to it what to say, at a time when nothing is talked of here but the Prince of Orange's coming over with an army. This has been say'd a long time, and believed by a great many; but I do protest to you, I never did believe it 'till now very lately, that I have no possibility left of doubting it. The second part of this news I will never believe; that is, that you are to come over with him, for I know you to be too good, that I don't believe you could have such a thought against the worst of fathers, much less perform it against the best, that has always been kind to you, and I believe has loved you better than all the rest of his children.

Whitehall, Oct. 5th.

I don't well know what to say. Dissemble I cannot: and if I enter upon the subject that fills every body's mind,—I am afraid of saying too much, and therefore I think the best way is to say nothing.

Ex. Bib. Harl.

King James to the Lords of the Council.

Hinchinbroke, Dec. 7th, 1610.

JAMES,

Right trusty, and right well-beloved Cousins and Counsellors. We greet you well. We have seen and considered your long letter, though written upon a short naughty subject: to which we can give none other answer than this—that from you we received first the information of this lewd fellow's speech, aggravated with these words, that he made his allusion of *screw*—a King not to be desired—*conceptis verbis*. And now, from you again, we have received a new repetition of it, though qualified and moderated as much as may be. As for our resolution, what we will have done in this case, we will ourself tell you our pleasure at meeting.—Only thus far we thought good, in the mean time, to signify unto you, that we would have wished that our Councillours and servants in the Lower House had taken more heed to any speech that concerned our honour, than to keep off the refusal of a subsidy; for such bold and villainous speeches ought ever to be crushed in the cradle: and as for the fear they had, that they might have moved more bitterness in the House, not only against themselves, but also to have made the House descend into some further complaints to our greater disliking, we must, in that point, say thus far, that we could not but have wondered greatly what more unjust complaints they could have found out than they have already, since we are sure that no House, save the House of Hell, could have found so many as they already done. But, for our part, we should never have cared what they could have complained against us, (for we hope never to live to see the day that we shall need to care what may be justly said against us) so that lies and counterfeit inventions be barred.—Only we are sorry of our ill fortune in this country; that, having lived so long as we did in the kingdom where we were born, we came out of it with an unstained reputation, and without any grudge in the people's hearts, but for wanting us.—Wherein we have misbehaved ourself here, we know not, nor we can never yet learn.—But, sure we are, we may say with Bellarmin in his book, that in all the Lower Houses, these seven years past, especially these two last sessions—*ego punger*—*ego carpor*. Our fame and actions have been daily tossed like tennis-balls amongst them, and all that spite and malice durst do to disgrace and inflame us, hath

hath been used. To be short—this Lower House, by their behaviour, have perilled and annoyed our health, wounded our reputation, emboldened all ill-natured people, encroached upon many of our privileges, and plagued our purse with their delays.—It only resteth now, that you labour all you can to do that you think best to the repairing of our estate; and as for the repairing and clearing of our honour,

we will ourself think specially thereupon, and at our return acquaint you with our thoughts therein. Given under our signet at Hinchinbroke the 7 December, in the year of our reign of Great Britain, the eighth

To our ^rt trusty and ^rt well-beloved
Cousins and Counsellours, the Lords
and others of our Privy Council.

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

An Analysis of all the Acts of General Importance, passed during the present Session of Parliament—to be regularly continued in every succeeding Magazine, during the Sitting of Parliament.

“An Act for further suspending, until the expiration of six weeks, from the commencement of the next Session of Parliament, the operation of two Acts made in the fifteenth and seventeenth years of the reign of his present Majesty, for restraining the Negotiation of Promissory Notes, and Bills of Exchange, under a limited sum, within that part of Great Britain called England.”—(Passed 17 Dec. 1802.)

The preamble recites the above acts made to restrain the negotiation of promissory notes, under five pounds, made and negotiated in England, and which have by several subsequent acts been suspended, so far as the same relate to any notes, drafts, or undertakings made payable, on demand, to the bearer: and it is enacted, that the said acts of the fifteenth and seventeenth of his present Majesty, so far as the same relate to the making void of promissory notes, or other notes, made payable, on demand, to the bearer thereof, for sums of one pound one shilling, and of one pound each; as also, so far as the same restrain the publishing and negotiating of any such promissory notes, or other notes as aforesaid, be farther suspended until the expiration of six weeks after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament.

“An Act for the more speedy and effectual Enrollment of the Militia of Ireland, and for filling up Vacancies therein.”—(Passed 17 December, 1802.)

The preamble states, that the mode of raising men by ballot has not been adopted in Ireland, and might be inconvenient: and it is enacted, that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland may, at any time within four months after passing this act, issue orders to the Colonels, and other commanding-

officers of the respective regiments of militia in Ireland, to enrol a certain number of volunteers, not exceeding the present complements of the regiments; and may also issue orders to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury of Ireland, requesting them to advance, from time to time, any sum or sums, not exceeding in the whole 40,000*l.* and to pay to the several Colonels, or other commanding-officers, such sum or sums, at the rate of two guineas for every private enrolled: one guinea of which the Colonel, &c. shall pay to each volunteer at the time of his enrollment, and the other guinea at the time and place appointed for assembling and exercising the regiment. Volunteers to be not less than five feet four inches in height, and not more than forty-five years of age. No person whatever shall be allowed to give any bounty, largess, or reward, for volunteers enlisting, above two guineas. Colonels, &c. shall transmit copies of the entries of the names, and descriptions of the men inrolled, certified by the Adjutant and Paymaster, or Clerk of the Regiment, to the office of the Lord Lieutenant. The chief Secretary shall cause copies of the returns of the men enrolled, and sums advanced, to be transmitted to the County Treasurers, who shall lay the same before the Judges of Assize, on the commission-day; and, in Dublin, before the Court of King's Bench, to be given in charge to the Grand Juries, in order that the money may be raised off the counties. No money shall be raised on any county for providing men in room of such as have been discharged, and whose service would not have been expired previous to enrolling men under this act: but vacancies by death, or desertion, may be filled up by the Colonels, &c. who are empowered to pay two guineas

guineas a man. Colonels, &c. making false returns, shall forfeit 500*l.* Irish currency.

"An Act for raising the Sum of Five Millions by Loans, or Exchequer Bills, on the Credit of such Aids or Supplies as have been, or shall be granted by Parliament for the Service of Great Britain, for the Year 1803."—(Passed 17 December.)

The Lords of the Treasury may raise five millions by loans, or exchequer bills, in manner prescribed by the last act of this session: such exchequer bills to be payable at any time out of the supplies for the year 1803, on fourteen days notice in the Gazette, and in three newspapers. Such exchequer bills to bear an interest, not exceeding three-pence *per cent. per diem*. They shall not be received in payment of any taxes till the day on which they shall be made receivable, as money in payment for taxes. The Bank of England is authorised to advance two millions on the credit of this act.

An Act to amend an Act made in the thirty-seventh Year of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to provide for the more speedy payment of all Navy, Victualling, and Transport Bills, that shall be issued in future."—(Passed 29 December.)

It is enacted, that from the first of January, 1803, navy, victualling, and transfer bills, shall carry an interest of three-pence *per cent. per diem*, from their date, and no more; but this not to extend to contracts existing at the time of passing this act, for which three-pence halfpenny *per cent. per diem* shall be payable, as if the present act had not been made.

"An Act to facilitate, and render more easy the Transportation of Offenders."

Whereas it is expedient that provision be made for transferring the services of offenders, transported in his Majesty's ships or vessels, in cases where no contract is entered into, or security given, in respect of such transportation: it is enacted, that his Majesty may, by his sign manual, give a property in the service of such offenders, to any person or persons nominated and appointed for that purpose, in his Majesty's order, for such term, or part thereof, as such offender were ordered to be transported.

"An Act for appointing Commissioners to enquire and examine into any Irregularities, Frauds, or Abuses, which are, or have been practised by Persons employed in the several Naval Departments therein mentioned, and in the Business of Prize Agency; and to report such Observations as shall occur to them for

preventing such Irregularities, Frauds, and Abuses, and for the better conducting and managing the Business of the said Departments, and of Prize Agency, in future."—(Passed 29 December.)

It is enacted, that Sir Charles Morice Pole, Bart. Hugh Leycester, Esq. Evan Law, Esq. John Ford, Esq. and Henry Nichols, Esq. be appointed commissioners for making the inquiries intended by this act, with power to examine into, and investigate all such corrupt and fraudulent practices, as may be found to exist, either at home or abroad, in any of the Admiralty, Navy, Victualling, Transport, Sick and Wounded, Greenwich Hospital, Chest at Chatham, Offices; or in any of the Dock-yards, and Naval yards, or in the business of Prize-agency: and the said Commissioners shall, from time to time, certify their proceedings, in writing, under their hands and seal, to the King and both Houses of Parliament, specifying the nature of such mal-practices, irregularities, frauds, or abuses, as they shall have discovered; with such observations and plans as shall occur to them, either for correcting and improving, or for abolishing or regulating any of the said departments or offices, or for regulating the business of prize-agency, as may appear to them proper to be adopted in future. They shall be entitled to call for all necessary books and papers, and to cite before them any person or persons, and examine them on oath; and, in case of such persons neglecting to attend, and produce accounts, &c. or refusing to be sworn, or to answer questions, provided such questions do not tend to criminate themselves, to issue warrants for apprehending such persons, and committing them to prison till they shall submit. Persons giving false evidence, shall be liable to the pains of perjury. Vacancies of Commissioners may be filled up by his Majesty—such Commissioners not being Members of the House of Commons. The Commissioners may appoint, &c. all proper allowances; for which purpose the Lords of the Treasury shall cause to be paid, out of the consolidated fund, any sum, not exceeding 2000*l.* No action shall be brought against the said Commissioners, or against any person or persons, for any matter or thing done or committed in execution of this act, unless such action shall be brought within six calendar months after doing, or committing such matters or things. The defendants, in such actions, may plead the general issue; and, in case of non-suit, shall be entitled to triple costs.

RETROSPECT

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

Portrait of John Sheldan, Esq. Professor, of Anatomy to the Royal Academy, F. R. S. J. Keenan pinxit. W. Say sculpt.

This portrait has a characteristic resemblance to the original, and is very well engraved in mezzotinto.

Dorothea. Theophilus Clarke pinxit. W. Say sculpt.

The different characters described in that very popular and attractive Spanish Romance, *Don Quixotte*, have long been considered as a mine from which artists might extract the most interesting scenes, and the painters and engravers of almost every country in Europe have availed themselves of the circumstance, and delineated them. They have, by this means, diffused through their country, prints of the various scenes so admirably described by Cervantes. The picture from which this is engraved was in the last exhibition at the Royal Academy; and much, and deservedly, noticed; and the print is an excellent copy of it, though it must be admitted that the shadows in the background are rather more opaque than they ought to be.

Le Jugement de Paris. Peint par A. Vanderwerf. Gravé par M. Blot.

The paintings of the Chevalier Vanderwerf were so exquisitely finished as to assume the appearance of enamels; the colours appear so smooth, that they seem to have been floated on the canvass, as it is not easy to conceive that any human hand could finish so highly with the pencil. Such productions as these demand a very peculiar style of engraving, and to give a semblance of his manner is not easy; neither is this print in his manner. The artist has given us glitter instead of splendour; the lines are so highly polished, that the eye literally aches at inspecting them. It reminded us of a species of printing, not now so much in request as it was when Baskerville was considered as the first in his profession.

A print from a picture in the chapel of the Foundling Hospital, painted by Benjamin West, Esq. President of the Royal Academy, and engraved by Valentine Green, Esq. motto, '*Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven*'.

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This is engraved in mezzotinto, in Green's best manner, and, both in design and execution, may be considered as a very fine print.

Summer and Winter, companion prints, designed by Morland, and engraved by W. Barnard.

Nothing can be more simple, unaffected and natural, than this very charming pair of designs. A few sheep and heifers, and a shepherd, are all they contain, but these are managed so skilfully, and with so judicious an attention to nature, that they become extremely interesting. The light and shade is uncommonly fine. They are admirably engraved in mezzotinto: but the prints, which are in colours, are most execrably daubed.

View of the Wet Docks, Isle of Dogs. Daniels del. et sculpt.

This is designed in the very first style of grandeur and simplicity. It is engraved in aquatint, and coloured in a style much superior to the generality of coloured prints.

View of a Design laid before the Committee of the House of Commons, from a Plan presented by Mr. Dance.

This is a companion to the above, and is equally excellent.

Portrait of Oliver Cromwell. R. Walker pinxit. F. Bartolozzi sculpt. From a picture in the collection of Hans Wintthrop Mortimer, Esq.

This is evidently intended as a companion portrait to a print lately published of the head of Bonaparte; and as

"Heroes are much the same, the point's agreed,

From Macedonia's Madman to the Swede!"

they may be very proper companions. From Walker's acknowledged abilities, it seems probable that the portrait of the Protector is a characteristic resemblance; and if that of the First Consul is the same, the features of these two ambitious, enterprising and fortunate individuals, will afford a curious study for the physiognomist who wishes to read the mind's construction in the eye. In the marking of Cromwell's face there is great energy, and this is a very spirited and forcible chalk plate.

New and decorated editions of Shakespeare abound more than they ever did at

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any

any former period. The well-earned reputations of Mr. Stothart and Mr. Heath would give celebrity to any thing; and of the edition, with prints, designed by the former, and engraved by the latter, we have seen two numbers. The first is from *The Midsummer Night's Dream*, Act 4. Scene 1st. Oberon, "Now my Titania, wake you my sweet Queen."

In this design we think Mr. Stothart has not been so successful as we should have expected. The Fairies are not poetic, they are mere creatures of this world, and the figure of Bottom is not well drawn. The vignette title page is in a very superior style, though we think Hippolita, being Queen of the Amazons, should have been rather more masculine. No. 2. *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*, Act 5. Scene 3d. "Russian, let go that rude uncivil touch."

This design is extremely beautiful; but the engraving is, perhaps, rather too open. This manner looks too like network.

Two numbers of a very neat edition, with copies on both large and small paper, are published, with designs by Thurston, engraved in wood by Nesbit. This is, in the phrase of the trade, very neatly got up. The vignettes are small, but engraved with a neatness, precision and labour that we have scarcely ever seen equalled. The first, which is printed on all the covers, is emblematical, and represents the heart of the poet, with emblems of a tragic coronet, robe, &c. surrounded by a serpent, as an emblem of the eternity of his fame. The vignette in the first title page represents a poet writing. The face has character, but the bard is rather 'more fat than bard befits.' The motto, 'The poet's eye in a fine frenzy rolling.' The frontispiece to the *Tempest* presents us with Trienculo and Caliban, in Act 2. Scene 2. "What have we here, a man or a fish?"

In No. 2. from *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*, we have two figures of the Duke and Valentine.—Duke, "What's here?" (reads),

"Silvia, this night I will enfranchise thee: 'Tis so, and here's the ladder for the purpose." The two figures are well drawn, and the engraving most remarkably neat.

Another edition is publishing with designs by M. de Louthembourg, but of this and some others our room does not admit our noticing, until a future retrospect.

The late Mr. Girtin's Panorama View of London, still continues open to the public, and may, when taken in every point

of view, be fairly considered as the connoisseur's picture.

Dubourg's Exhibition of Cork Models, representing ancient ruins of temples, theatres, &c. is, perhaps, better calculated to give a correct idea of the objects represented, than could be done by any other materials; as the spongy nature of the cork has a great similarity of appearance to the ravages made by the teeth of time. All this gentleman's specimens, with the addition of the large model of Vesuvius, are now exhibited in the usual place in the day; but the exhibition by candle-light is suspended.

In an age so generally marked by the frivolity and dissipation of our women of rank, the few who by the cultivation of the fine arts emancipate themselves from these fashionable fetters, and display the elegance and taste so fascinating in the female sex, are entitled to peculiar honours. The Countess of Mansfield has lately finished several exquisite productions from the antique, in a very superior style.

A colossal Marble Statue of Marquis Cornwallis is just finished by Bacon, to be erected in the council-chamber, at Calcutta. It represents the Marquis holding a sheathed sword in his left hand, and offering an olive branch, as an emblem of peace, with his right. On the plinth of the statue rests a cornucopia, pointing out abundance as the consequence of peace. On each side of the pedestal are two figures, of Fortitude and Prudence, commemorative of those virtues for which his Lordship's government and command in India were distinguished. The bottom of the pedestal is emblematically decorated with trophies of arms. The likeness of this distinguished character is admirably preserved, and the limbs finely proportioned: the figures of fortitude and prudence are exquisitely modelled, and display the happiest contrast of characteristic expression; indeed, the whole may justly be deemed a *chef-d'œuvre* in this class of the British Arts.

We are concerned to state, that letters from Constantinople state the total loss of all the antiquities collected by Lord Elgin, in Greece. This collection, containing many invaluable specimens of ancient sculpture, &c. was shipped on-board a vessel, which put into Crigo Bay, in stress of weather, and the pilot letting go the anchor in too deep water, the ship was driven on the rocks, and sunk in fifteen fathoms.

PRO.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.** * * *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MESSRS. CLARKE and CRIPPS, of Jesus College, Cambridge, have lately returned from the Greek Archipelago with a large collection of Greek MSS. and other literary curiosities of extraordinary worth. These gentlemen departed from England for the express purpose of making researches after early MSS. They visited in particular the Island of Patmos, where they were very fortunate in obtaining several from the Convent of St. John. Their Travels have been very extensive and successful. They have been through Norway, Lapland, Sweden, Russia, across the Black Sea to Constantinople, and thence into Greece. They came home enriched with great treasures of fossils, medals, MSS. &c. The more immediate subjects of attraction are two Greek Manuscripts, the one of Plato, a most beautiful MS. and well-preserved. Its age is 906 years. It contains all Plato's works, except his Books de Legibus, de Republica, and a few single Dialogues. It is complete, except in the Prolegomena, and is supposed to be a *first volume*, and one of the finest MSS. extant, of the same antiquity. The other book is a most beautiful manuscript of the Gospels. Most of these literary curiosities, which these gentlemen have brought home, are detained at present at the Custom-house. Among the Statues is the Eleusinian Ceres, brought from Eleusis, the height of which, from the breast to the top of the head, is between seven and eight feet.

An important improvement, and some new regulations, have taken place, with the new year, at THE BRITISH MUSEUM, which do great credit to the trustees, as well as to the inferior officers of that noble establishment. The reading-room is now the third, in order, from the library-door, and one of the largest in the whole building; and as it lies at the west corner, it displays to visitors the prospect of all the other rooms on the north side, and gives almost a complete view of the whole library. The reading-room is also newly and elegantly arranged: it contains five tables for the accommodation of students, and a commensurate quantity of inferior conveniences. The museum itself is opened for inspection, from ten till four o'clock, every day, except on Saturdays and Sundays: the hours of admission are at ten, twelve, and two; and each com-

pany may remain in the Museum two hours. The most proper instructions are also given for the decent and orderly behaviour of the visitors. The following is the printed notice which has been generally circulated:—

Directions respecting the Reading-room of the British Museum.—"The Reading-room of the Museum is open from ten till four, every day, except on Saturdays and Sundays, and for one week at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide; also on Thanksgiving and Fast-days. Persons desirous of admission are to send in their applications, in writing, to the principal librarian, who will lay the same before the next general meeting or committee of the trustees. But as it might be dangerous, in so populous a metropolis as London, to admit perfect strangers, it is expected that every person who applies, if not known to any trustee or officer, should produce a recommendation from some person of known and approved character. In all cases which require such dispatch as that time cannot be allowed for making an application to the trustees, the principal librarian, or, in his absence, the secretary, is empowered to grant a temporary leave, till the next general meeting or committee. Permission will in general be granted for three months, and none for a longer term than six months; and at the expiration of each term, fresh application is to be made for a renewal. Although the librarians are strictly enjoined to use all possible dispatch in supplying the readers with the printed books or manuscripts they may apply for, yet as in so extensive a library it may not be possible to find every article immediately, it is recommended to the readers to allow a reasonable time for the search, especially as to the printed books. It is expected that the library will soon be in such a state of arrangement as to render this intimation superfluous."

MR. CAPEL LOFFT desires us to state, that he has been favoured by Signor LA GAMO, Professor of Astronomy at Palermo, with further observations on the Ceres Fernandez, or Piazzi, planet: from the results of which, as made by eminent astronomers, in various places, he thinks the diameter may be fairly taken at not less than $3\frac{1}{2}''$. Its surrounding circle of nebulous light is a remarkable circumstance; but perhaps Mars would appear, he conceives, with like nebosity if removed to an equal distance, and his light proportionably weakened.*

* In our last, in Mr. Lofft's diagram of the Transit of Mercury, the figures 8.41, indicating the first observation, were not rendered sufficiently distinct by the engraver.

Mr. PHILLIPS has entered into an engagement with the family of the late General Washington, to publish, in London, the Memoirs of the Life of that great man, drawn up from his own papers. The work is edited by Mr. MARSHALL, Chief Justice of the United States, a gentleman eminent for his talents, and who was intimately acquainted with Washington during his life; and it will be revised by Judge WASHINGTON, the nephew of the General, his principal heir, and the present possessor of his seat at Mount Vernon. It will extend to four or five octavo volumes, will be elegantly printed, and be suitably decorated with a portrait, and with views, maps, and plans. And as such a work is equally interesting to Europe and America, it is intended that the publication shall take place in London and Philadelphia on the same day. It is believed that the first volume will make its appearance in April or May.

Mr. R. DAGLEY is preparing for publication, by subscription, a Selection of Antique Gems, to be engraved in the manner of chalk, from his own drawings. The selection will comprise the most admired and beautiful specimens to be met with in the Greek sculptors, and chiefly such as have not been made public. It will also contain the greatest variety of subjects and heads illustrative of the Heathen Mythology, and the Fabulous History of the Ancients, together with the animals, symbols, and fragments, found on ancient gems. It will be printed in twenty numbers, quarto, each number to contain from seven to nine subjects, at 5s. each.

Mr. JOHN MAYNE has in the press a Poem on Glasgow, which, as it abounds with local allusions, he has illustrated by very interesting notes.

Dr. FORBES, of the University of Edinburgh, has in forwardness Memoirs of the first and most eminent Founders of the Edinburgh Medical School, with an Account of their Works. In this publication the literary history of the celebrated Cullen will be particularly considered; a critical estimate of the most important of his works will be formed, and the merit of his doctrines will be candidly appreciated. In this department of his labours the author will be naturally led by his subject, to review the tenets of Brown, the far-famed rival of Cullen; and he hopes to be able to exhibit to his readers a correct statement of the speculative opinions of these renowned medical theorists.

Both Brown and Cullen now repose in the silent chambers of death: their respective theories may therefore be canvassed with temper, and without reviving, in Britain at least, those hostile literary feuds which now rage in some of the most celebrated seminaries on the Continent, and which here too once embroiled the peace of society, and marshalled medical men under the banners of their respective leaders.

Miss HATFIELD has in the press, and will publish in the course of the present month, "Letters on the Importance of the Female Sex, with Observations on their Manners, and on Education."

A Translation of SUE's popular History of Galvanism, with Notes, Supplementary Matter, and Copper-plates, is in forwardness, and will be published in a few weeks.

Captain WILSON, the gentleman who was wrecked at the Pelew Islands, is just returned from China, and reports, that the *Keys to the Chinese Language*, lately published in London by Dr. HAGER, have been presented to the gentlemen of the English factory at Canton, and to some of the Chinese literati, and that the work has met with their complete approbation. Several persons, and among them a son of Captain Wilson, have been induced, by the aid of this introduction, to commence the study of the Chinese Language. Dr. Hager is now at Paris, preparing for publication a Chinese and French Dictionary, under the patronage of the French Government.

The new year has been distinguished by the commencement of two new Daily Papers, the proprietors of which are an Association of the London and Country Booksellers. Information relative to such Newspapers, as devoted, in a more especial manner, to the interests of literature, may be properly communicated through the medium of the Monthly Magazine. The title of the Morning-paper is the *British Press*, and that of the Evening-paper is the *Globe*. Of all new undertakings none are opposed by so many difficulties as daily newspapers. These are, however, now in a considerable degree surmounted: and if a committee composed of rival tradesmen, can persuade themselves to act upon their ordinary principles of energy, and unite themselves in the common cause of literature, there is no doubt but the Morning-paper of the Booksellers will prove every day more deserving of the preference of the public.

No body of men have it more completely in their power to produce originality, literary excellence, early intelligence, and all the other essentials of a good newspaper, than the United Body of London and Country Booksellers.

A Weekly Newspaper, entitled *The Iris*, will be commenced at Norwich, by Messrs. KITTON and SHALDERS, early in February. Of its success there can be no doubt, allied as it is to independent Whig principles, and to those first rate talents which have procured for Norwich so much literary distinction.

A System of Education will shortly be published by the Author of the Adviser. The work is stated to be altogether original, elucidating the principles and acts of the human mind, and the nature and extent of the various means by which it can be influenced, and how such means may be best employed to improve and dignify human nature.

Miss PLUMPTRE, who is passing the winter in the South of France, is preparing for the press a Sketch of her Excursion into those parts, which will be enriched with private anecdotes respecting the events of the revolution.

The Rev. J. GOLDSMITH, author of Geography for the Use of Schools, has prepared a Grammar of the First Elements of Geography, the descriptions and copper-plates attending which have given an interest to the study of geography, among young people, which it never before possessed. It is introductory to the other, and is intended for the use of the junior classes; this smaller work being purely elementary, and the larger one illustrative, and calculated to enlarge the understanding and assist the memory, by powerful and interesting associations. It is to consist 1. Of Elements—2. Of the Use of the Globes—And 3. Of the Mode of constructing Maps, enlarged, improved, and familiarized.

The celebrated work of EUSEBIUS PAMPHILUS, Bishop of Cæsaria, in Palestine, under the reign of Constantine the Great, entitled, "The Preparation for the spreading of the Gospel," has been long known and esteemed in the learned world, and a translation from the Greek, is now announced for publication, in numbers, two of which have already appeared.

About 1000 children have been educated by the Society for Educating the Children of Confined Debtors, since the opening of the schools in 1796, and there now remain in the schools 62 boys, and 48 girls. To afford an asylum to such chil-

dren as these from misery and wretchedness; to shelter them, during the day-time, from a familiarity with scenes of gross licentiousness and profanity; to extend to both sexes the privileges of a guarded, moral, and religious education; are the objects of this institution. As this praise-worthy society has occasion to solicit, from the public, further support; we think it proper to state that subscriptions are appointed to be received at Down, Thornton, and Co's.; Hardcastle and Reyner's; Hoare's; and Ransom, Morland and Co's.

A new college is shortly to be erected at Cambridge, by the name of Downing College. The nature of the will of Sir George Downing, the long litigation between the Lady of Sir Jacob Downing and the University, and, finally, the charter for the new college, that had the Great Seal affixed to it by Lord Chancellor Loughborough, Sept. 22, 1800, have been often detailed to the public. We shall therefore only now add, that the time is certainly approaching, when the new college will be built. The officers are appointed, and the ground is measured out on that part of the town called the *Leys*. It is expected, that the building will begin about the commencement.

The contents of the Rev. JOHN HULSE's will, dated the 21st of July, 1777, respecting the donations to the University of Cambridge, occupy much attention there at present. Difficulties, on all hands, presented themselves. The original will was bulky and voluminous. With nine annexed codicils, it extends to a length of more than an hundred folio pages. It involved also a vast number of legacies, annuities, appointments, donations, directions, and injunctions, which being all to be previously cleared off and settled, presented a most formidable weight of employment. The following are the donations to the University, all of which, after the lapse of the annuities, will doubtless be bestowed agreeably to the bequest of Mr. Hulse:—A yearly revenue of about 150l. for preaching and publishing twenty sermons, yearly, in vindication of the general authority and particular evidences of Christianity—An annuity of nearly equal value to the former, for the establishment of a writer, who is to publish a book every year, tending to the confirmation of the doctrines, or the removal of some difficulties in Christianity. The writer is to be called *The Christian Advocate*. The remaining part of the produce of his estate Mr. Hulse has devoted to the foundation

dation of two Scholarships in St. John's, each of which will be 40l. per annum. The Vice-Chancellor, for the time being, and the Heads of Trinity and St. John's, are to have the nomination in all these appointments.

Among the class of discoveries which may be considered as an improvement in the useful arts, and which may tend materially to assist the commerce of the country in its staple manufacture, as well as to preserve the health of its inhabitants, the improved method of Messrs. Duke and Co. 43, Aldermanbury, London, for making woollen and other cloths water-proof, deserves especial notice. It differs from other similar inventions, in not imparting greasy qualities, and in not causing any alteration in the appearance or texture of the cloth.

A print, representing the interior of Exeter Cathedral, from a drawing made by F. Nash, in the summer of 1802, will speedily be published.

A new flexible tube for the gazes has been invented: it consists of a brass wire, twisted round a long thin cylinder, and covered with oiled silk, twice wrapped round, and, fastened, by means of thread, between the grooves of the wire. It is then again varnished, and covered in a spiral manner with sheep-gut, slit longitudinally, and again secured with thread. Lastly, to protect the whole from external injury, it is to be covered with leather in the same manner as the tubes of inhalers. These flexible tubes answer the same purpose as the very costly ones of elastic gum, similar to the hollow bougies made for surgeons.

Mr. E. WALKER, in further prosecution of his experiments on the quantity of light afforded by candles, observes, that when a lighted candle is so placed, as neither to require snuffing, or produce smoke, it is reasonable to conclude, that the whole of the combustible matter which is consumed, is converted to the purpose of generating light; and that the intensities of light, generated in a given time by candles of different dimensions, are directly as the quantities of matter consumed; that is to say, when candles are made of the same materials, if one produce twice as much light as another, the former will, in the same time, lose twice as much weight as the latter. The following *general law* Mr. Walker states as the results of many experiments:—Where combustion is complete, the quantities of light produced by tallow candles are in the duplicate ratio of their times of burning and weights of

matter consumed. For, by experiment, it is found, that if their quantities of matter be equal, and times of burning be the same, they will give equal quantities of light; and, if the times of burning be equal, the quantities of light will be directly as their weights expended: therefore, the light is universally in the compound ratio of the time of burning and weight of matter consumed. Mr. Walker concludes, with observing, that it is the sudden changes produced by snuffing, and not the light itself, that does so much injury to the eye of the student and artist—an injury that may be easily prevented by laying aside the snuffers, and, in the place of one large candle, to make use of two.

It has been ascertained by Mr. W. WILSON, that the shavings of wood, cut under certain circumstances, are strongly electrical. From sundry experiments, it appears, that where very dry wood is scraped with a piece of window-glass, the shavings are always positively electrified; and, if chipped with a knife, the chips are positively electrified, if the wood be hot, and the edge of the knife not very sharp; but negatively electrified, if the wood be quite cold; if, however, the edge of the knife is very keen, the chips will be negatively electrified, whether the wood be hot or cold. If a piece of dry and warm wood is suddenly split asunder, the two surfaces, which were contiguous, are electrified, one side positive, and the other negative.

Mr. J. HARRIOTT has invented a new engine for raising and lowering weights, and for other purposes, by the action of a column of water. The principle of this engine consists in combining the power of the syphon, with the direct pressure of a column or stream of water, so that they may act together. It works by means of the syphon constantly acting in concert with the feeding stream of water, so that each alternately act on the upper and lower part of a piston, within a cylinder, as it were, reversing the syphon at each change; and the power is equal to a column of water of the same diameter as that of the cylinder, and equal in length to the height of the head above the tail-water. By this engine, it is said, that a boy can raise or lower goods of any weight, without other exertion than that of merely turning a cock to the stop-mark in the index. It raises and lowers goods with thrice the velocity usually produced by manual labour. The ingenious inventor has pointed out a variety of other purposes to which this discovery may be applied.

The Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle has lately proceeded to constitute a Lectureship on the subjects of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. A considerable sum of money has been subscribed for the purchase of an extensive apparatus, and the Rev. W. TURNER is appointed Lecturer, and has delivered a very capital introductory discourse upon the objects, the advantages, and the intended plan of the lectures. This admirable Discourse has been published.

A similar Lectureship is likely to be established, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. HINCKS, at Cork, in Ireland. Mr. Hincks has in the press, an Account of the various Charitable Institutions in Ireland, addressed to the Lord Lieutenant.

It is said, from evidence arising from long experience, that straw or loose twigs, scattered over any plant or bed of plants, preserve from frost better than a solid or close covering; and that nets, three or four thick, hung on a wall before fruit-trees in blossom, preserve them better than any substance that quite excludes the air in any direction.

Sir J. BANKS, impressed with an opinion, that a deer-park is an expensive article of luxury, in order to ascertain the amount of his annual expenditure in that article, directed an exact account to be kept of the profit derived from his enclosure, setting against it the estimated rent of the land, taxes, cost of labour, people's wages, cost of maintaining poles, and temporary fences, &c. &c. and the result has been, after three years' trial, that reckoning the venison killed at the price at which it might be sold in London, he is a regular gainer by holding it in his hands.

From a series of experiments on calamine, Mr. SMITHSON has been able to deduce, with a considerable degree of accuracy, the composition of sulphate of zinc, which, when free from combined water, he considers as composed of equal parts of sulphuric acid, and oxide of zinc. The fibrous form of the flowers of zinc, produced during the action of the blow-pipe upon calamine, Mr. Smithson attributes to the crystallization taking place during their mechanical suspension in the air, and he thinks that the fluid state is not at all necessary to the production of crystals, and that the only requisite for this operation is a freedom of motion in the masses which tend to unite, allowing them to obey that sort of polarity, which occasions them to present to each other the parts adapted to mutual union.

Professor ALDINI, of the University of Bologna, availed himself of the opportunity afforded by the execution of Forster, on Monday, the 17th, for the murder of his wife and child, to repeat his experiments on the theory of his uncle GALVANI. A liberal offer had been made him of the use of that subject, by Mr. KEATE, Surgeon to the King, who was himself present on this occasion. The result of this experiment promises the greatest advantages to the interests of humanity, especially in cases of apparent death by drowning, and other cases of asphyxia. These gentlemen, we understand, found that the corpse, by means of Galvanism, was made to exhibit very powerful muscular contractions before dissection, and that afterwards these contractions continued for seven hours and a half. On the first application of the process to the face, the jaw of the deceased criminal began to quiver, and the adjoining muscles were horribly contorted, and one eye was actually opened. In the subsequent part of the process, the right hand was raised and clenched, and the legs and thighs were set in motion. It appeared, to the uninformed part of the bye-standers, as if the wretched man was on the eve of being restored to life. These facts, which were hitherto unknown, will serve to illustrate the physiology and the theory of Galvanism, a science which owes the highest obligations to Professor Aldini, who has already exhibited his experiments at Oxford, at Mr. Wilson's Anatomical Theatre in London, and at St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals. We learn with pleasure, that the lecturers and pupils of these two hospitals have presented Professor Aldini with a gold medal, in honourable testimony of their approbation.

It has been found, that bags steeped in a solution of nitre will effectually keep off the weevil, and other destructive insects, from corn during the longest voyages.

It is said, that olive-oil, gently boiled for a considerable time, in a copper vessel newly tinned, is an effectual cure for cancers. The oil must be brought to the consistency of ointment, and then constantly rubbed on the part affected for two or three weeks or longer.

A new and cheap polishing substance has been found out. It consists of pieces of old hat (which are dyed with iron) immersed for a few minutes in sulphuric acid: the iron passes to the state of red oxide, and they then become excellent pieces for giving the last polish to the hardest matters.

The Emperor of Russia has offered a considerable premium to any person who shall introduce any new and advantageous method of agriculture, or shall bring to perfection any old invention; who shall open any new branch of commerce; who shall establish any new manufacture; or, who shall, in short, invent any machine or process useful in the arts.

The following is recommended as a simple and easy method of obtaining water in almost any situation:—"The ground is perforated by a borer. In the perforation is placed a wooden pipe, which is driven down with a mallet, after which the boring is continued, that the pipe may be driven still farther. In proportion as the cavity of the borer becomes loaded, it is drawn up and emptied, and in time, by the addition of new portions of wooden pipe, the boring is carried to any depth, and water is generally obtained.

It has been lately asserted, that WOLFE's celebrated pneumatic apparatus was the original invention of JOHN RUDOLPH GLAUBER, as may be seen in the English edition of his works, London, 1689.

To the same chemist is ascribed the invention of the method of making bottles air-tight, without luting or grinding, and which consists in having a groove round the neck, into which the cap fits, so that the groove may be charged with water or mercury.

PIAZZI wrote to M. SEYFFER on the 2d of February, that he had sought for the planet Ceres in vain during the month of December; through the greatest part of January, the weather had been unfavourable, and he had not found it again down to the instant of his writing; he was then proposing to seek for it with the elements of M. Gauss. M. Piazzzi announces afterwards, that with those elements he found Ceres again, but it was only on the 23d of February, on account of the bad weather; and, he adds, that he is principally indebted for it to the ellipsis calculated by M. Gauss.

The following are the antiquities, which have been collected in the excavations at Herculaneum, and presented to the French Government:—In gold, a bulla, a collar, a pair of bracelets, a pair of ear-pendants, a ring with a stone (diamond), and a simple ring. In silver, a needle to hold the hair. In bronze, a small statue of Hercules, another of Mercury, a Priapus, a Tripod, a Patera, a Praefricula, a gilt-cup with two handles, a scal, two craters with feet, six candle-

sticks, four lamps, a lamp-supporter, to which four lamps are suspended, a vessel for oil, a patera for perfumes, four currying combs to be used in the baths, an oval vessel to throw water over the back, a casque, two pieces of armour for the defence of the legs, and part of the thighs, two pieces of armour for the defence of the lower part of the legs, an armour for the defence of the shoulders, and a frying-pan.

The third Number of the Figures of Homer, after the Antique, by TISCHBEIN (of the former two some account has already been given in this Magazine) is appropriated to the Iliad, and has a reference to Diomedes. The engravings of this third number are, 1. the head of Diomedes, after a marble bust in the Pio-Clementine Museum; then follow three plates, which have a reference to Dolon. This Trojan, as is well-known, had proceeded from the camp to espy that of the Greeks; but, in the mid-way, he fell into the hands of Ulysses and Diomedes, who had come out with a view to explore the camp of the Trojans. This fable is represented in a number of gems. 2. A very beautiful groupe, after a cornelian, Dolon is on the ground, between Diomedes and Ulysses; the former has his sword drawn, and the second, whose knees Dolon is embracing, gives him to understand that he must expect no mercy. 3. After another cornelian, Diomedes has his sword drawn over Dolon; this latter expects the fatal stroke with the greatest fear and terror; he strives to remove the sword with one hand, and, with the other, he embraces the knees of Ulysses, who turns himself away. 4. The two heroes are standing erect, one before the other; Diomedes holds the head of Dolon; Ulysses has a sword, and, with his right hand, he makes a gesture, like one who wishes to indicate what remains to be done; this is likewise from a gem. 5. Ulysses and Diomedes are seen together, and with an appearance of walking with the greatest precipitation. On the ground part, between the figures, is a statue. Perhaps the two heroes are on the point of carrying off the palladium. 6. Is a warrior, with two horses, marching *le grand pas*; after a gem.

At the beginning of the year 1803, KOTZEBUE started a newspaper at Berlin, intitled "*Der Freimuthige*." In this paper, he intends to entertain the cultivated orders of society with news relating to the arts, sciences, fashions, &c. And if, as may be expected from the editor, it should

should continue to be animated with the same spirit that pervades the first six numbers, it will prove a valuable acquisition to the reading public.

Among the stones on the sea-beach, near Boulogne, a particular kind is collected, which, when calcined, and pounded like platter, forms a very hard cement with water. This substance has been used for economical purposes, and is found to possess the valuable qualities of resisting water, and becoming much harder under that fluid than in air. It has been analysed, and its component parts are,

Lime	-	403
Carbonic acid		330
Oxide of iron		113
Silica	-	99
Alumine	-	44

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Loss - - - 11

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Citizen GUYTON thinks it will prove very useful in the fabrication of various articles of pottery.

A new method has been discovered, by M. BRUGNATELLI, of expeditiously obtaining nitric-ether, by distillation, without external heat: it is thus procured:—Into a tubulated retort is introduced one ounce of sugar, and two ounces of pure alcohol are poured upon it. To the retort is adapted a capacious receiver, enveloped with a cloth, dipped in cold water, and the joinings are secured with a single slip of paper. Upon this matter, three ounces of highly-concentrated and smoking nitric-acid are poured through the tube of the retort. An effervescence instantly takes place, the mass becomes heated, the sugar is dissolved, ebullition ensues, and the alcohol is etherified, and passes from the retort to the receiver. Thus, in a little time, all the alcohol, converted into excellent ether, of a light-orange colour, and a very agreeable smell, may be collected in the receiver. After the formation of the ether, a small quantity of nitrous gas is disengaged in the operation, which may be discovered by a red vapour. At this moment the receiver should be changed. The residue of the sugar may be readily converted into oxalic acid, by treating it with a fresh quantity of nitric acid.

The same chemist has succeeded in turning oil, in an almost rancid state, into wax. To two parts of oil, pour one of alcohol, and then another part of nitric acid. The alcohol was converted into

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ether. The oil, after growing cold, and standing undisturbed twelve hours, was found changed into a yellowish-white substance, coagulated in a single mass, insipid, without smell, and of the nature of wax.

M. CHENEVIX has analysed the humours of the eye, making his experiments chiefly upon the eyes of sheep, and he considers the aqueous and vitreous humours as composed of water, albumen, gelatine, and muriate of soda: the chryselline contains no muriate of soda.

In the *Annales des Artes, &c.* is the following receipt for making a milk-white paint:—Skim-milk two quarts, fresh slaked lime eight ounces, linseed oil six ounces, white Burgundy pitch two ounces, Spanish white three pounds. The lime is to be slaked in water, exposed to the air, mixed in about one-fourth of the milk, the oil in which the pitch is previously dissolved, to be added, a little at a time, then the rest of the milk, and afterwards the Spanish white. This quantity is sufficient for twenty-seven square yards, two coats, and the expence not more than ten pence.

Citizen SAGE has analysed an ore of Uranium, and finds that 100 parts contain seventy-eight of uranium, twenty of iron, and two of sulphur.

It has been found by Dr. NAUCHE, at Paris, that a person perfectly blind may be made to perceive very lively and numerous flashes of light, by bringing one extremity of the voltaic pile into communication with the hand or foot, and the other with the face, skin of the head, and even the neck. That reiterated applications of Galvanism, when they comprehend the half trunk, produce in the person subjected to them great agitation, many reveries, involuntary tears, increased secretion of the saliva, an acid or alkaline taste, a great secretion of the urine, and increase of heat and transpiration, and of perspiration in the Galvanised parts. That the action of the Galvanic fluid may be increased by drawing it off by a sharp point.

A French-and-Arabic Lexicon, in small folio, for the use of those who visit the Levant for commercial purposes, will shortly be published at Paris. It is compiled by a pupil of Silvester de Sacy, who revised and corrected it, and printed in the *Imprimerie de la République*.—A second volume is to follow, containing the Arabic-and-French part.

Journey to Mont Blanc.—M. FORNET, of Lausanne, and the Baron DE DORTHEREN, have undertaken a new Journey to Mont Blanc. After two day's travel, they arrived at the summit,

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when the tempestuous weather obliged them to sit rolled up together with their guides, for fear of being precipitated. The cold which they felt here was six degrees beneath the freezing point; the variety of the air, and the extreme pungency of the cold, lacerated their lungs in so cruel a manner, that they declared no motive should induce them ever to recommence so painful a journey.

IFFLAND, Manager of the Berlin theatre, equally distinguished as an actor and a dramatic-writer, has deserved well of the Stage, by publishing a series of tasteful theatrical decorations and costumes.—He is the Talma of the Germans. The second number of this work has appeared, and, like the first, contains eight well-executed plates in small folio, exhibiting scenes from the most favourite German dramas. No. 2. viz. Orantes, the Parthian Ambassador (in the tragedy of *Rodogune*) is drawn with striking fidelity, according to the antique. Another old work, *Dædalus and his Statues*, a pantomimic dance, (Berlin-Sander) is deserving of honourable mention. This ballet, the music to which was composed by Rhigini, was danced by the Court at Berlin, under the direction of Mr. Hirt, the celebrated antiquarian. *Dædalus* is here supposed, under the guidance of *Minerva*, to have animated whole groups of ancient heroes. There are ten of these groupes; and the whole is represented by Hummel, an artist of distinguished merit, in twelve excellently-designed and coloured copperplates. In the commentary, which accompanies the prints, Mr. Hirt introduces his fair readers dancing into a knowledge of the fairy-world of antiquity.

M. CIRCAUD has recited, in a letter to Delametherie, the results of some Galvanic experiments, which, if correct, will doubtless lead to many important discoveries in animal physiology. The ancient, and now almost exploded, doctrine of the vitality of the blood, and the independence of the vital on the sentient principle, appears to have acquired a high degree of probability by M. Circaud's experiments; the minute particulars of which we shall pass over, confining ourselves to the general result. This is, that the blood drawn from the veins or arteries of an ox, which has just been knocked down, and agitated for a minute or two till coagulation takes place, is susceptible to Galvanic stimuli; as appears from the contractions that take place in the clot thus formed when made to communicate in the usual manner with the Galvanic pile. The coagulum con-

tinued to possess this property for about forty minutes, or till it had cooled down to nearly the atmospheric temperature. During the latter part of this period, the contractions having become very feeble, were increased by the effusion of fresh warm blood, or by immersing the clot in the same. A solution of muriat of ammonia had no effect in exciting or increasing the contractions. Hence it appears, that sensibility to Galvanic stimuli is a property of muscular fibre wholly independent on the nerves; and, therefore, not in the least indicative of sensation.

VAUQUELIN has published an analysis of the milky juice of the *Paparo*-fig (*carica papaya*.) This plant, a native of the tropical countries, grows plentifully in the Mauritius, from which place the specimens analyzed were brought by Cit. Charpentier. These were of two kinds; the one a simple dry extract, the other a soft extract, preserved in an equal weight of rum. The former of these, though hard and brittle when dry, yet, by exposure to a moist air, soon became soft and pliable. When mixed with thirty-six times its weight of water, the result was a milky liquor, which frothed by agitation like a solution of soap. After a time, a white flacculent precipitate was deposited, and a mucous pelbile formed on the surface; the whole liquor became putrescent, with a decided odour of animal corruption. The flacculent precipitate had a greasy appearance, and by exposure to the air became like thick glue: when laid on a hot coal it liquified, and small drops of an oily matter oozed out, accompanied by a crackling noise and thick smoke, as is the case in the combustion of animal matter. Being examined with the proper re-agents, this dry extract seemed to consist entirely of albumen, of a substance analogous to fibrin, and of phosphat of lime; so that, with the exception of colouring matter, its composition is extremely similar to that of blood. The soft extract was semi-transparent, of a reddish colour, and a flavour approaching to that of animal extract, or portable soup, but yet flat and somewhat mawkish. When subjected to distillation in close vessels, it affords first water, then a reddish liquor, then crystallized carbonat of ammonia, a thick and fetid oil, and oily carbonated hydrogen; there remained behind a light spongy coal, of difficult incineration, which by burning in the open air left behind some phosphat of lime. The general results of the analysis of this soft extract were the same as those of the former, and the slight differences

ferences were owing to the different modes of preparation; the one being simply dried, the other mixed with alcohol. Albumen and other animal products have before this been found in small quantities among the component parts of certain vegetables; but none, except the subject of this analysis, has been found entirely made up of what used to be supposed exclusively the products of digestion and animalization. Thus we see in this, as in many other cases, that nature is able to accomplish the same designs by various means, and that the gradual transition of her works into each other baffles the feeble definitions of human philosophy.

M. EKEBERG, an eminent Swedish chemist and mineralogist, has discovered a metallic substance, which he considers as possessed of peculiar properties, and therefore new. He calls it Tantale. There are two forms under which it occurs in nature: the one is the native oxyd of tantale, formerly taken for an oxyd of tin, and, therefore, called by the Germans *zinn graupen*, but which is now denominated by M. Ekeberg, tantale. The

second is the metallic oxyd, in mixture or combination with the earth Yttria; hence it is called Yttrotantale: this species is found at Ytterby in Finland, in granite, dispersed in small nodules about the size of a nut. The circumstances that distinguish the Tantale from other metals are, 1. It is absolutely insoluble in acids. 2. It is attacked and taken up by alkalies in considerable quantities, and without much difficulty; and is precipitated from its alkaline solutions by the addition of an acid. 3. The colour of the oxyd is white, and does not alter by exposure to fire. 4. Its sp. gr. after having been made red-hot, is = 6.5. 5. It melts with phosphat of soda and borax into a colourless glass. 6. When strongly heated with charcoal powder, it agglutinates, and assumes a metallic aspect. The two ores of this mineral being by no means unfrequent in Sweden, it is to be hoped that M. Ekeberg will repeat and renew his experiments on this substance, that its properties and relations may be more fully known.

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of December to the 20th of January.

Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

SCARLATINA	-	-	18
Rheumatism	-	-	29
Catarrh	-	-	48
Typhus	-	-	7
Dyspnœa	-	-	17
Asthenia	-	-	23
Dysenteria	-	-	9
Amenorrhœa	-	-	21
Menorrhagia	-	-	8
Leucorrhœa	-	-	6
Epilepsia	-	-	10
Hysteria	-	-	9
Ascites et Anasarca	-	-	13
Morbi Cutanei	-	-	19
Morbi Infantiles	-	-	28

Scarlatina, one of the most contagious and formidable in the list of febrile diseases, has been, of late, more than usually prevalent, at least amongst the humble classes of the community. Of a disorder so well-known, little new or interesting can be remarked, either concerning its symptoms, or the medical treatment which they require. The Reporter has, however, in his recent practice, with regard to patients afflicted with Scarlatina, ventured

to deviate, in a considerable degree, from the ordinary routine.

With the exception of the astringent and antiseptic gargles, the frequent use of which, the local affection, in scarlet fever, invariably demands, he has adopted, almost strictly, that method of cure, the propriety, and nearly certain efficacy, of which, in typhus has been established by the most ample and satisfactory experience. *Cool ablution* he has, in every instance, particularly insisted upon; and out of upwards of 20 patients in this disorder, that, within the space of little more than three months, have been submitted to his care, the solitary instance of fatality that occurred was that in which the washing, though earnestly recommended, was, by either the indolence or obstinate timidity of the attendants, unfortunately omitted. One case was rather singular, from the patient being a woman nearly thirty years of age, and from her child, who hung at her breast during the actual continuance of the disease, escaping entirely uninfected by it.

Of rheumatism and catarrh, which may be regarded as the *epidemics* of an English winter*, and to which the ill fed, ill-housed, and ill-clothed poor, are, in our inclement and precarious climate, more particularly exposed, little need be said now, in addition to what has been observed in former Reports, than that these complaints, when they attack persons in a needy and destitute condition of life, are, in general, more successfully combated by the administration of *food* and *flannel*, than by the most powerful of all the numerous weapons in the arsenals of pharmacy.

One remarkable modification of chorea has occurred in a girl of nine years of age. Her limbs, during the time she is awake, are in constant motion; so far from being able to stand still, she is hardly able to stand at all; every muscle of her face is strangely distorted, and her countenance wears an expression of singular horror. She frequently throws herself upon the floor, and beats her head violently against it, the effects of which are visible in the scars and contusions which remain. She will, in some of her paroxysms, thrust needles into the flesh of

her arms, without appearing to receive any pain from the wounds thus inflicted. She is in the habit of grasping with an uncommon degree of eagerness and tenacity, any object which happens to be within her reach. All these symptoms, when regarded in combination, seem to indicate a superabundance of sensorial power, which continually requires to expend itself in muscular motion and voluntary exertion. It is not at all improbable that the reduction of excitability which gradually takes place, as life advances, may, in time, restore this patient to that health which no remedies are likely, at present, completely and permanently to effect.

A child, three years old, that exhibited every characteristic which nosologists regarded as essential to hydrocephalus-internus, was within not many days completely cured, by the daily rubbing of calomel into the gums. It produced, what very rarely occurs in this disease, a speedy salivation*.

Such a fact, corroborated by several others that have fallen under the eye and management of the Reporter, authorise him to believe, that what is vulgarly called water in the head, is not that dreadful and invincible malady, which it has, in general, been represented to be.

J. REID.

East-street, Red Lyon-square.

P. S. The Reporter has been desired to take this favourable opportunity of informing the public, that the governors of the Finsbury Dispensary have resolved, that those who wish to guard against the evils and dangers of the small-pox, may be inoculated with the genuine cow-pox matter, at the Dispensary in St. John's Square, on Mondays, between twelve and one o'clock, without expence or letter of recommendation. And that any person who applies, may depend upon every medicinal assistance or advice within the power of that charitable institution.

* The exactness of this statement, as well as that of almost every other in these Reports, for some time past, may be additionally confirmed by the testimony of Dr. Murray, a sensible and ingenious young physician, who, of late, has been in the habit of accompanying the writer in his professional peregrinations.

* In opposition to invectives against an "English winter," might be alleged a remark, which the Reporter himself made, during his recent visit to the metropolis of France, a region, the mildness and equality of whose climate has been, in general, regarded as propitious to the health of the human frame, and is often, at this day, prescribed, in a particular manner, as medicinal to all disorders of the lungs. At the Hotel Dieu at Paris, which, during the few weeks of his residence there, he made a point of visiting and studying, he was surprised to observe, that nearly nineteen out of twenty amongst the sickly tenants of that comprehensive asylum of disease were afflicted with catarrhal or pulmonary affections.

This, however, may, in a great measure, be accounted for, by the very imperfect protection, which the *undress* of Paris gives to the bodies of its inhabitants; and also to the custom, which extends impartially to all the gradations of society, and to all the seasons, of the year of visiting, nearly every evening, an unnaturally heated theatre; or of lounging or promenading nocturnally in the delicious gardens, which are implanted in the centre, and crowd the vicinage of that too luxurious and voluptuous capital.

ALPHABETICAL

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between
the 20th of Dec. and the 20th of Jan. extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

A DAMSON, James, Manchester, merchant
Bleasard, Robert, Gnat Bank, miller
Brooks, Joseph, Liverpool, porter brewer
Banks, Christopher, York, bookseller
Cripwell, Thomas, Raddington, hosier
Cattley, Robert, Doncaster, dealer in horses
Clarke, Daniel, master mariner, Liverpool
Dornford, Thomas, Philpot lane, wine merchant
Davies, Richard, Lamb street, Spital fields, cheesemonger
Epps, William, and John Epps, Epson, inn-keepers
Forth, Nathaniel, of Kirby Mofside, county of York, drug-
gilt, &c.
Fisher, J. Brieffield, county of York, white clothier, &c.
Fellows, Edward, Camberwell, haberdasher
Hughes, Robert, Noble street, warehouseman, Dealer and
Chapman
Hill, George, Oxford street, linen draper
Hafwell, Pritchard, Little Guildford street, carpenter and
builder
Hindley, Wm. East Retford, mercer
Hodges, Thomas, Wareham, Dealer and Chapman
Higgins, John and Robert Higgins, Birmingham, platers
Hughes, Henry, and Michael Moorhouse, Dealers and
Chapman
Jowley, Thomas, Sunderland, inn-keeper
James, Launcelot, Middle row, Holborn, linen draper
Johnson, Thomas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, hardwareman
Irvine, Samuel, Manchester, Dealer and Chapman
Jones, Hughes, Cow lane, cheesemonger
Ketland, James, New City Chambers, Bishopgate street,
merchant
Kemp, John, Mark lane, wine merchant
Lowe, Joseph, Liverpool, tanner
Lane, B. Buchin lane, insurance broker
Lane, B. Baker street, agent
Leigh, Edward, Cheshire, calico printer
Lewis, Wm. Swansea, butcher
Nash, Thomas, Warwick street, Colden square, plumber
and glazier
Neale, John, Brick lane, Spital fields, salesman
Peckorer, Hains, Ipswich, wooden utaper
Pearson, John, Selby, grocer
Parr, Wm. late of the Island of St. Dominica, West Indies,
but now King's Bench Prison, merchant
Perkins, Timothy, Blue Anchor Road, Bermondsey, tan-
ner
Pilkington, William, Saint Sidewell, hop and seed mer-
chant
Pickworth, Thomas, Bottesford, butcher
Pierston, T. and Wm. Sammon, Rulia row, Milk street,
London, Irish factors
Rishman, James Conrad, Bridge street, Westminster,
mercier
Read, John, Peter Read, and Robert Read, Forcing bridge,
Calico printers
Smalley, John, William Ellison, and Robert Walmesley,
Blackburn, cotton manufacturers
Smallpeice, Thomas, Manchester, druggist
Severy, John, Scarborough, vintner
Stunock, James, Abingdon street, Westminster, master
mariner
Savage, Henry, and Isaac Savage, Broadwacomb, mal-
lers
Sturges, John, Northampton, Dealer and Chapman
Sutton, Edward, Liverpool, soap boiler
Trigg, Wm. Kingston, corn dealer
Turner, Samuel, the younger, Laytonstone, farmer
Worthington Thomas, of Manchester, merchant
Winter, J. Combe, Saint Nicholas, leather dresser
Whitehouse, Sarah, Fairworth, widow, mercer, &c.
Wright, Thomas, of Horsley, clothier
Watson, James, Lynn, druggist
Youngblood, C. and R. Island of Demarara, merchant

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

A RIS, T. Upper Rathbone place, Jan. 11
Avery, Aaron, New Brentford, linen draper, Feb. 5
Ainslie, E. Langport Eworer, shopkeeper, Feb. 8
Blackburn, T. Hopson, Jan. 17
Bonker, G. and J. Chapman, Manchester, Jan. 18
Beaumont, W. F. Muer court, Cheapside, wine merchant,
Jan. 21
Britton, F. Hay Market, shoemaker, Jan. 22
Howle, W. and W. Hannah, Black friars, oilmen, Jan. 22
Benion, J. and J. Benion, Lancaster, mercers, Jan. 20
Beck, R. Gloucester, inn-keeper, March 21
Bulen, W. Plymouth Dock, linen draper, Feb. 8
Butler, J. Rickmansworth, cornfactor, Feb. 26
Breadbury, S. Basinghall street, London, broker, Feb. 21
Bayde, A. Tokenhouse yard, merchant, March 2
Bedford, C. Bristol, merchant, Feb. 3
Blackmore, R. Colonnade, Foundling Hospital, glazier,
Feb. 5
Beaton, Sarah, Yeovil, haberdasher, Feb. 19
Binkham, W. and J. Mulgrave, Foster lane, Cheapside,
merchant, Feb. 19
Coomb, E. St. James's street, Westminster, Jan. 29
Cowley, H. Town of Dock, Jan. 18

Cortissof, A. H. Goodman's fields, London, merchant,
Jan. 18
Cowley, J. and F. Basinghall street, London, factors,
Jan. 22
Dunningham, J. Yoxford, linen draper Jan. 29
Clement, James, Bristol, merchant, Feb. 2
Cook, J. Royal Oak yard, Bermondsey street, tanner,
Feb. 5
Cawthorn, G. Strand, bookseller, Feb. 15
Dawson, J. Liverpool, master mariner, Jan. 21
Dare, M. Exeter, grocer, Jan. 19
Dowbiggin, W. Lancaster, merchant, Jan. 21
Doxon, J. Manchester, merchant, Jan. 27
Drake, R. and E. Goddard, Newgate street, wine mer-
chant, Feb. 1
Draper, J. Sherrard street, London, cabinet maker, Jan. 19
Day, W. Cheapside, man's mercer, Feb. 5
Delaney, W. Liverpool, linen draper, Feb. 7
Edwards, Miles, Bush lane, London, Jan. 21
Evans, J. Wapping, linen draper, Jan. 29
Emmott, J. H. J. Brown, and F. Browne, Old Jewry,
wine merchants, Feb. 8
Fell, T. Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 26
Feild, E. and W. Robinson, Henrietta street, Covent Gar-
den, linen drapers, Feb. 12
Grant, J. Lawrence Poulteney lane, London, Jan. 22
Gillman, T. Norwich, linen draper, Feb. 28
Gillam, G. Charing Cross, victualler Feb. 5
Gouffe Henry Bonir, New Bond street, furniture painter,
Feb. 20
Gardner, F. Great St. Helen's, underwriter, Feb. 8
Gerrard, J. Cannon street, corn factor, Feb. 8
Henderson, J. Long Acre, Jan. 25
Hadfield, J. Sheffield, grocer, Jan. 19
Heynes, T. Chipping Norton, mercer, Jan. 18
Hedges, R. druggist, Shrewsbury, Jan. 24
Henwood, J. Canterbury, vintner, Jan. 31
Hilton, A. Liverpool, linen and woollen draper, Jan. 29
Howard, Cosmo, Gordon, Conduit street, London, milliner,
Feb. 5
Hayman, T. Old City Chambers, Bishopgate street, Lon-
don, merchant, Feb. 26
Johns, Samuel, Plymouth Dock, taylor, Feb. 24
Irvine, Kingston-upon-Hull, baker, Jan. 23
Johnston, Mary and William Johnston, Angmering, shop-
keeper, Jan. 29
Jackson, J. Manchester, muslin manufacturer, Feb. 11
Kirby, G. Bristol, tea dealer, Feb. 3
Lawson, J. Montague street, London, chair maker, Jan. 11
Lawson, William, New Inn, Middlesex, money scrivener,
Jan. 22
Lewis, S. Southampton, victualler, Feb. 5
Ludby, W. Petworth, shopkeeper, Feb. 8
Leaver, T. Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Feb. 11
Maltby, T. and G. Maltby, Sisle lane, London, Jan. 22
Macklin, J. Cheapside, Jan. 19
Marrym, J. Houghton street, Clare Market, whalebone
cutter, Feb. 12
Norton, J. Drury lane, Jan. 21
Nelbitt, J. E. Stewart, and J. Nelbitt, London, merchants,
Jan. 25
Pringle, J. Wardour street, Jan. 29
Parker, T. Lancaster, merchant, Jan. 20
Pontney, W. Stedmere, corn factor, Jan. 24
Phillips, C. Halifax, merchant, Jan. 24
Panter, W. Mansell, street, Goodman's fields, broker,
Feb. 22
Prowett, D. Bromsgrove, grocer, March 2
Fourtales, Andrew, Paul, and Andrew George Fourtales,
Bread street, merchant, Feb. 12
Bicketts, J. Bristol, toy maker, Jan. 1
Reed, W. Barking Church Yard, Tower street, London,
Jan. 15
Roberts W. Surrey Road, London, baker, Jan. 15
Rogers, J. R. Blake, and J. Purnell, insurance brokers,
Jan. 20
Ruffel, E. Maidstone, hop merchant, Jan. 24
Rawling, T. Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 26
Riley, G. Old Bailey, London, printer, Feb. 12
Sharland, J. Cockspur street, London, linen draper, Feb. 5
Smith, J. Woolwich, hawker, Jan. 22
Smith, T. Manchester, liquor merchant, Jan. 26
Spier, T. Gloucester, merchant, Jan. 24
Sreiner, J. A. Birmingham, merchant, Feb. 14
Stocken, O. F. Parson's Green, Fulham, Feb. 5
Thomson, T. and G. Nicholson, Liverpool, merchants,
Jan. 26
Thomas, Richard King, mercer, Evesham, Feb. 3
Tripp, J. Bristol, tailor, Feb. 2
Tabby, J. Deilborough, Northampton, butcher, Feb. 10
Thorn, R. and A. Israel Nunes, Goswell street Road,
London, tanners, Feb. 12
Wright, J. Liverpool, Jan. 13
Watson, W. Fenchurch street, London, merchant, Jan. 22
Williams, H. Crickhowell, money scrivener, Jan. 18
Wright, G. Worcester, glover, Jan. 25
West, D. Windsor, coal merchant, Jan. 22
Watson, J. Stocking, corn merchant, Jan. 21
Woolbridge, S. New Brentford, taylor, Jan. 22
Wallace, J. Upper Mary-le-bone street, card maker, Feb. 1
Watkins, W. Ravenrow, Spital fields, Jan. 1
Young, A. Bristol, corn factor, Jan. 24

PRO-

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

EXTRACT of the REGISTERS of the CLASS of PHYSICAL and MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES.—SITTING of 9th THERMIDOR, YEAR 10.

CITIZEN VENTENAT read in his own name, and in the name of Citizens JUSSIEU and DESFONTAINES, the following Report, on different labours in botany, of Citizen POITEAU.

The commissaries designated by the class to take knowledge of the collections, designs, and manuscripts of citizen Poiteau, conceive that they ought to introduce their report with a succinct notice on this voyage. The Institute, which every day encourages and patronizes the efforts of those who cultivate the sciences, will, doubtless, applaud the success that a person, destitute of the first principles of instruction, till the age of twenty-five years, has obtained to, in one of the most extensive and most difficult branches of natural history. Their astonishment will increase on learning that this same person, obliged incessantly to struggle against obstacles of every kind, but supported by an indefatigable zeal, deserves to hold a distinguished place among the naturalists, who, in painful voyages undertaken for the advancement of the science, have contributed the most to its progress.

Citizen Poiteau was, in 1792, the gardener's boy in the Museum of Natural History. In following the course of botany, he perceived that there was a surer method to name the plants, than that of considering them attentively, of catching their image, and of engraving them. Convinced that the happiest memory could not embrace the characters of a number of vegetables so considerable as what is shewn in the Garden of Plants, he resolved to learn the Latin tongue, in order to be able to comprehend, and to consult, upon occasion, the authors who have written in that language upon botany. He procured a French and Latin Dictionary, and the elementary work, known under the name of *Rudiment*. His hours of recreation were entirely consecrated to study; and the very time which he employed in manual labours, was not lost for his instruction. While digging in the ground, while carrying about his water-pots, he was declining nouns, conjugating verbs, and trying to construe sentences. And, lastly, after having cultivated (himself

alone, during seven or eight months) the happy dispositions that he had received from nature, he obtained success proportioned to his assiduous efforts, and he could read and understand the *Système Vegetabilium* of Murray.

The designs of the first artists, exposed during the sittings of the courses of botany, and intended to serve to the demonstration of the genera, and of the species that are not cultivated in the Garden of the Museum, proved to Poiteau the utility of this art, which renders objects sensible, and the practice of which, is, unfortunately, not familiar enough to those who devote themselves to the study of natural history. Convinced of its importance, Poiteau applies to it with all the assiduity he is capable of; he will not have to regret the loss of some valuable time in making bad copies of excellent originals. Nature alone was his master. He began, at first, with distinct parts of leaves, branches, stalks, and he afterwards attempted to represent the *ensemble* of all those parts, by designing entire plants. His progress was rapid; and the numerous designs which he has brought from St. Domingo, will obtain the approbation of botanists, and the encouragement of consummate artists.

Voyages into remote countries, to collect there the objects which are wanting in the collection of the Museum, have, for a long time, been the recompence that the professors of this establishment confer on the young gardeners that have distinguished themselves by their zeal and by their progress. Poiteau earnestly coveted this flattering mark of the satisfaction of his employers, and it was assigned to him. Appointed to go to St. Domingo, in the year 4, in the suite of the particular agents of that colony, the joy which he felt in learning that he should quickly traverse that isle where the Plumiers, the Jacquins, the Swartzes, &c. have made such abundant harvests, caused him to neglect the informing himself before-hand what was the salary which Government was to allow him. On his arrival at St. Domingo, he found, but too late, that a voyager ought not to quit his country, without knowing the resources he can apply to in the country which he proposes to visit. The particular agents differed in opinion among themselves as to the utility of his mission; and not being able to agree as to procuring him the means whereby he was to carry on his researches, they refused him every sort of appointment. Poiteau,

Poiteau, without letters of recommendation; unacquainted with any one at St. Domingo; and, deprived of resources, did not lose courage. He devoted one part of the day to labour, in order to procure himself a subsistence, and he employed the other part in visiting the environs of the town of the Cape, and in collecting plants. About this time he sent three cargoes of seeds to the Museum of Natural History, two of which happily arrived at their destination. A labour so painful and constant diminished his strength, and his health being impaired by frequent privations, he was obliged to suspend his labours, and to spend several months in the hospitals, in order to re-establish his strength.

The political situation of St. Domingo being a subject of disquietude to the French Government, its particular agents were recalled, and their authority vested in a single person, Citizen Roumé. This latter functionary, having more zeal for the advancement of the science, granted some assistance to Citizen Poiteau, which enabled him to resume and to continue his labours, and to employ himself on the object of his mission; but that worthy representative of the republic having gradually lost his power, and having been even deprived of his liberty, Citizen Poiteau was again obliged to discontinue his researches.

It was in these painful circumstances, that our zealous voyager received from a foreigner, a man of science, sensible proofs of the interest which his zeal and devotedness ought to inspire. Mr. Edward Stevens, Consul-general of the United States, a person thoroughly conversant in the knowledge of plants, had long known how to appreciate the merit of Poiteau. Aware of the important services which this naturalist might render to science, he employed the most delicate means to furnish him with assistance.

Poiteau then devoted himself entirely to botany. He traversed the different quarters of the northern part of St. Domingo, but particularly the isle of *La Tortue*. He did not confine himself to the making of collections; he studied the characters of the plants; he described all their organs, and almost always annexed coloured designs, which, being carefully executed in their *ensemble*, exhibit a faithful image of the contour of the plant; and are, moreover, highly interesting, from the accurate details of the parts of fructification.

The collection which Citizen Poiteau has brought into France, is composed of 600 packets of seeds and fruits, one part

of which has already been delivered by him to the gardener of the Museum of Natural History, to be sown there on the spot; and about 1200 species of plants, the numerous patterns of which, collected in the different ages of the individual, and carefully prepared, present to the student all the resources that a collection of this nature ought to afford. These species have been all named; and although the library of Citizen Poiteau was only composed of the *Philosophia Botanica* of Linnaeus, of the *Genera* of Jussieu, and of the *Systema Vegetabilium* of Murray, he was able to distinguish those that were mentioned in the works that he possessed. Those that he could not determine, he has considered as new. Indeed, many of these latter are consigned, in recent works, which our voyager had it not in his power to consult; but others, and in a pretty considerable number, are actually hitherto unpublished. This will also apply to the genera which he has established. We find many of them in the *Prodromus* of M. Swartz; but there are some that are actually new; and the publication of which will contribute to the progress of botany.

If Citizen Poiteau has been anticipated in his researches, the labours which he presents to the class, will not, on that account, be the less useful to science. The botanists who have written on the vegetable productions of the Antilles, not being sufficiently convinced of the principles, and of the advantages of the new method, have confined themselves, in their descriptions, to the sole characters of the flower and of the fruit, and have almost neglected those which result from the structure of the seed. Citizen Poiteau has supplied these omissions, and by dwelling on the characters which the most important organs furnish, he has dispelled the doubts which botanists must have entertained, as to the order that should be assigned to plants but incompletely described.

The examen which this voyager has made of the plants anciently known, has caused him to discover some errors that were perpetuated in the writings of the botanists, and enabled him to determine, in a more precise and accurate manner, the characters of many genera. The class has been able to judge of the sagacity of Citizen Poiteau, by the observations that he has communicated on the *Arachis hypogaea*. Although this plant has been described by many celebrated botanists; although it has been long cultivated in the gardens appropriated to the study of the science, nevertheless the form of the calyx, the

the position of the ovary situated at the basis of the tube of the calyx, and the *stipes* which carries the ovary, which lengthens it considerably after flowering, are so many facts that naturalists were entirely ignorant of. Your commissaries have verified this observation, which does the greatest honour to the sagacity of Citizen Poiteau, and they have found it to be extremely correct, and to be exactly represented on the design made by the author in presence of one of them.

GENERAL MEETING of the ACADEMY of SCIENCES, BELLES-LETTRES, and ARTS, of DIJON, held the 19TH FRUCTIDOR, 10TH YEAR.

AT this meeting the above title was adopted as a more proper denomination, and better suited to recal to our memory the illustrious Society to which the present has succeeded. In the Report made of the labours of its Members, we remark an account of the phenomenon of scintillation, produced by the concussion of carbonised wood. Three explosions had taken place in the powder-mills of Vonges in the space of four months, notwithstanding every precaution being used to prevent it. In consequence of this remarkable repetition, C. Lemaitre, Inspector General, was ordered to repair to the spot, and inquire into the cause of this accident. The Inspector General, already known to the world as the author of many interesting memoirs in natural history, &c. made a number of experiments in order to fulfil the object of his mission. The reporter, C. Litchevin, was present at many of them; and to his account the Academy is indebted for a knowledge of the singular phenomenon of striking fire by the collision of carbonised wood with any other wood. For a more detailed account it is necessary to read the history of the experiments, which prove this fact in the most indubitable manner. It realises the suspicions already conceived of the danger of using charcoal in sticks in the fabrication of gunpowder. C. Litchevin terminates his Memoir with the following reflection:—"Light and heat, when disengaged from combustible bodies, being so much the more abundant as the combination of oxygen with the body is greater, in a given space of time, it should seem, from the circumstances of the phenomenon just related, that a small degree of heat only is necessary to produce the combination of oxygen with charcoal, and the combustion of the latter."

The Academy has proposed the following question as the subject of a prize for the ensuing year: "Catarrhal fevers are become more frequent than they ever have been; inflammatory fevers are become more rare; bilious fevers are less frequent: It is proposed to ascertain the causes which have given rise to this revolution in climate and temperament." The value of the prize is 500 livres; and the contest is open to every one but members of the Academy. Bilious and inflammatory affections, which stamped a character on most of the acute diseases of which the ancients have transmitted a faithful account, have evidently given way to the catarrhal fever. Diseases of this order are, in fact, much less common in our days than formerly. It was about the middle of the 15th century that they took on that train of symptoms which at present characterize them; and they have since been observed, at different periods, to run over many countries of Europe, and give rise to many epidemical diseases, more or less mortal: such were those of the year 1775, and 1780. Such a change occurring in the system of diseases which afflict mankind, depends, no doubt, on the co-operation of a variety of causes, as well physical as moral. It would be desirous to determine the description of individuals particularly subject to these diseases, and whether or not they are those of weak constitutions, either natural or acquired. Do we not daily observe that women, children, and the aged, are more particularly attacked? Struck by these considerations, and desirous to contribute all in their power to throw light on a subject of so much general importance, the ancient Academy proposed this as the subject for the prize at their public meeting, 25th August, 1788. The memoirs which were delivered in consequence, were not judged to answer completely the intentions of the Academy; the Revolution suspended the further prosecution of the subject, and the present Academy, actuated by the same motives as the former, have renewed the question as a subject of general medical interest.—Memoirs, written in the French or Latin languages, to be addressed, postpaid, to C. Vallor, M. D. Secretary of the Academy, before the 1st Messidor, an. 12.

An account of calculi, of considerable size and weight, extracted from the fossa navicularis, by C. DUMERIL.—Extracted from the Transactions of the Philomathic Society.

The young man from whose urethra these calculi were extracted, was twenty-

one years of age. The first nucleus appeared in the *fossa navicularis*, the original cause of which was a contraction of the prepuce, a kind of natural phimosis, which, at the period of the operation, hardly admitted the head of a pin, with which the patient removed the calculi, which obstructed the flow of urine, and produced considerable pain. It was about this original nucleus that the rest were formed, and which, by their size, had entirely disfigured the glans, so as to give it the appearance of a second bladder. Three principal calculi articulated together, nearly 0.60 in length, and 0.40 in diameter, formed the parietes of this kind of quarry, and in the cavity of which floated the others, polished and cut into surfaces of different size and form. To extract these calculi, it was only necessary to open the gland, which was then a membrane. Citizen Dumeril, from a variety of obvious considerations, extracted these calculi through an incision on the back of the penis; the inner surface of the sack resembled a mulberry, and in the anfractuosities of which a variety of small stones were lodged. The sack contracted, and in a few days the gland put on its natural appearance. The stones are deposited in the collection of the School of Medicine.

Notice of a peculiar kind of leech, swallowed and stopped in different parts of the throat. By C. LARREY. Ext. from Transf. of Soc. Philom.

The worms which are the subject of this observation, live in pools of muddy water, in the middle of those deserts which separate Egypt from Syria, and of those on the confines of Lybia. They have the form of a horse's hair, and some lines only in length; but, filled with blood, they become the size of an ordinary leech. When the French army entered this country, the soldiers, pressed by thirst, threw themselves on their mouth and nose, and drank greedily of this water; many of them felt immediately stings or prickling pains in the posterior fauces, followed by frequent cough, glary spittle lightly tinged with blood, a disposition to vomit, a difficulty of swallowing, laborious respiration, and sharp pains in the chest: the patient lost his appetite and rest, became then uneasy and agitated, and if the complaint was not relieved, he fell a victim. The first person attacked thus, beside these symptoms, had lost much blood. On coming into the hospital, Citizen Larrey, on pressing down the tongue with a spoon, perceived the leech, which was of the size of the small finger: he introduced a small forceps to lay hold of it;

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but on the first touch it contracted, and placed itself behind the *velum pendulum palati*: as soon as it had resumed its former position, he seized it with a polypus forceps; the consequent hæmorrhage soon ceased, and the soldier was perfectly well in a few days. About twenty soldiers were attacked in the same way on the march of the army from Syria to Belbec: gargles of vinegar and salt-water were sufficient to detach such of these animals as placed themselves constantly in the posterior fauces; fumigations of tobacco and the polypus forceps, were necessary in some cases. The Chief of Brigade, Latour Maubourg, commander of the 22d regiment of chasseurs, swallowed two in the deserts of St. Makaine, a day's journey from the Pyramids; they reduced him to the last state of emaciation and weakness; and even after detaching these animals, the convalescence was long and difficult. Citizen Larrey gives many other cases of the same kind in the Memoir from which this extract is taken. He recommends travellers through these deserts, who should be obliged to drink this water, and in which the presence of these animals is to be apprehended, to strain it through a thick and close cloth, and to add some drops of any acid.

A very curious, and, if true, a most important fact, has been reported to the Galvanic Society, namely, that the fibrine of the blood is sensible to Galvanic irritation, and its contraction becomes apparent on the application of this fluid. If this fact should be ascertained by subsequent experience, notice thereof shall be given, as well as of any other progress made in this branch of science.

New Work.—An Essay on the Art of observing and making Experiments, by Senebier, 3 vols. 8vo. Geneva. In 1774, C. Senebier, published the first edition of this work. After twenty-five years of labour in physical science, he offers the second, which he still entitles an Essay.—The plan is not changed in this edition: the author, having enumerated the qualities which an observer should possess, examines what he should do while he observes the phenomena which Nature presents to his view, and the manner in which he should interpret these phenomena, so as to render an account of what he had observed. One part of this work is entirely new, namely, where the author treats of the mode of making experiments; a subject of great and evident importance in the present state of physical science. He concludes his work by an application of his principles to the study of letters and arts

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The precepts which the author gives to young observers, are supported by examples, which shew their solidity and importance.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

NATURAL HISTORY AND CHEMISTRY.

IN a former volume of these transactions, Mr. KIRWAN published an essay on the primitive state of the globe, in which he asserted, in proof of the Mosaic account, that no petrifications were found imbedded and incorporated in masses of stone, in such countries as were elevated 8,500 or 9,000 feet above the actual level of the sea; for instance, in the great Tartarian platform, and the elevated regions of Siberia, though in all inferior regions of the same extent such petrifications were abundantly found. Now those writers who have denied the Mosaic account, maintain that the keen air existing in these elevated regions has long since decomposed and consumed the shells that might have been deposited there; they have also asserted, that in Peru, at the height of 14,220 feet above the level of the sea, petrifications have been found. These facts Mr. Kirwan controverts in a brief illustration and confirmation of his former essay. He first shews, by barometrical calculations, that, instead of 14,000 feet and upwards, the height could not have been more than 8,200 feet; and then secondly, that the shells found must have been deposited by the ocean, because it is expressly asserted, that, in the same rocks in which the shells were found, petrified wood was also seen; but the wood must have grown on dry land, and must have been floated when the shells were deposited, since both are found in the same rocks; and therefore he concludes, they were brought together by a deluge, as it is known that wood will not grow there. The shells are for the most part bivalves, which geologists allow to form petrifications of the most modern date.

In an essay on the declivities of mountains, Mr. Kirwan sets himself to inquire into the *inequality of declivity*, which the sides or flanks of mountains exhibit in every part of the globe hitherto examined, according to the points of the compass to which they face, and are exposed.

It is known that almost every mountain or high hill, is steeper on one side than on the other. With regard to the *extreme ends* of mountains, the *steepest* declivity always faces that part of the country where the land is highest; in the southern

and eastern parts of Sweden, for instance, they face the east and south-east. In mountains that run from N. to S. the western *flank* is the steepest, and the eastern the *gentlest*; and in those which extend E. and W. the southern declivity is the steepest, and the northern the gentlest. Mr. Kirwan has collected a vast variety of facts to prove that this is the case, with regard to the principal mountains in Europe, Asia, and America; and in assigning the causes of this universal allotment of unequal declivities to opposite points, and why the greatest are directed to the west and south; he observes that it is necessary to consider (1) that all mountains were formed while covered with water: (2) that the earth was universally covered with water at two different æras, that of the creation, and that of the Noachian deluge: (3) that in the first æra we must distinguish two different periods, that which preceded the appearance of dry land; and that which succeeded the creation of fish, but before the sea had been reduced nearly to its present level; during the former, the primæval mountains were formed, and during the last most of the secondary mountains and strata were formed: (4) that all mountains extend in general either from E. to W. or from N. to S. With these data Mr. Kirwan explains the causes of this curious phenomenon in natural history.

On the same subject, Mr. Kirwan has an answer to Sir James Hall's Proofs of the Huttonian theory of the earth.

In Mr. Kirwan's Chemical and Mineralogical Nomenclature, we have an attack upon the French Nomenclatures. Some of his observations are successfully applied, but others are less important, and will scarcely induce any English chemist to adopt the alterations which he has suggested. "The term *oxide*," says our author, "is unsuited to our language, in which it naturally expresses the hide of an ox. In pronunciation they cannot be distinguished; in its stead I would use *oxat*, or *oxidat*; and instead of *oxidized*, I would substitute *oxidated*. The application of either of these terms to metallic substances in an oxidated state is generally superfluous, as such substances are already denoted and known under the name of metallic calces; Guyton has lately proved that diamonds are the purest carbon; yet surely even the French school will not attempt to suppress that well known name, and exchange it for carbon. Neither, I suppose, will they call charcoal an oxide of carbon, though proved to contain some portions of oxygen; and for the same reason, I shall not exchange

exchange the well-known term plumbago for that of carburet of iron, though with respect to similar compounds of other metals, the term carburet should be employed."

From the REV. GILBERT AUSTIN'S Description of a new Apparatus for impregnating water and other substances, strongly, with carbonic acid gas; we learn that, with this machine, water may in a very few minutes be acidulated to any degree; so as even to foam out of the glass-vessel like liquors highly in bottle, as soon as the stop-cock is opened; consequently by means of it, artificial mineral waters may be prepared in great perfection, as soon as any other medical prescription.

LORD TULLAMORE has analyzed the ashes of turf, with the view of obtaining from them an alkali, but without success. "We are taught," says his lordship, "that ashes of all vegetables afford more or less potash; and, considering bog or peat to be of vegetable origin, I was led to suppose, that, after it had undergone a similar process of incineration, a similarity of product, though proportionally small, might be the result." After a very accurate investigation of this subject, it was found that the whole mass of salts thus procured, consisted of sulphat of soda with little or no intermixture. To Lord Tullamore it appeared very singular, that marine alkali, combined with sulphuric acid, should be found in such abundance in turf-ashes, procured at a great distance from the sea; "but," says he, "my admiration increases when I also take into consideration the very great solubility of this compound; and (if we allow the existence of salts in vegetable matter previously to combustion) the length of time it must have remained without being operated on, in a substance eternally pervaded with water."

The red ashes of a neighbouring bog produced *muriate of soda*, but in a much smaller quantity than had been procured of the *sulphat of soda* from the white ashes: hence, perhaps, the greater efficacy of red ashes as a manure.

M. SUBRINE'S Memoir of the Mines of Glan is founded upon an accurate survey. The southern sides of the mountains of Glan are granite, the northern sides are entirely slate; and it is in the slates that the different veins commonly known by the name of the mines of Glan are wrought. From the observations made by this gentleman, he concludes that granite was the ground-work of the globe; that slate was

afterwards formed and laid over it; and that, finally, the calcareous stone, the most modern of all, was laid over the latter. But as there are two kinds of calcareous stone, one of which contains an infinity of shells, and the other absolutely pure, he does not pretend to decide whether the latter is to be considered as contemporary to the granite or slate.

From The Hon. GEORGE KNOX'S analysis of *calp*, we find that 100 parts of it contain the following substances in nearly the proportions annexed:

Carbonate of lime	—	68
Oxide of iron	—	2
Argill	—	7½
Silex	—	18
Carbon and bitumen	—	3
Water	—	1½

Calp is found in great quantities in the neighbourhood of Lucan; and the quarries from which it is dug exhibit the following appearances:—immediately under the vegetable mould is a thin bed of lime-stone gravel; next, to a considerable depth, are strata of dark lime-stone, separated from each other by beds or layers of argillaceous shistus. The deeper the quarry is dug, the nearer the lime-stone seems to approach to the nature of *calp*; to which it at length arrives by a gradual and almost imperceptible transition.

About a mile from Lucan is a spring, called the boiling-well, the temperature of which is somewhat higher than that of the neighbouring springs; two gallons of which contain,

	Grains.
Carbonate of magnesia	— 1½
— of lime	— 23
— of soda	— 39
Muriate of soda	— 4
Sulphur	— 16

The carbonate of lime is held in solution by an excess of carbonic acid, amounting to about 32 cubic inches in two gallons of water.

Mr. CHENEVIX, in his Observations and Experiment made with a view to determine the quantity of sulphur contained in sulphuric acid; and of this latter contained in sulphates in general, had recourse to the authorities of Lavoisier and Fourcroy: according to the former of those chemists, 100 parts of sulphuric acid contain 71 of sulphur, and 29 of oxygen; and according to the latter there are 33 parts of acid in 100 of the sulphate of barytes. But if 100 contain 71 of sulphur, 33 must contain 23.43: consequently for every 100 parts of sulphate of barytes, 23.43 of sulphur must be allowed.

From some experiments made by Mr. Chenevix, he was induced to doubt the accuracy of these statements; and by repeating them, and making many others with great care, he was led to conclude, that the proportion of sulphur contained in 100 parts of sulphate of barytes was 14.5 instead of 23.43. And in 100 parts of calcined sulphate of lime there are 57 parts of lime and 43 of sulphuric acid. Hence he observes, that, by knowing the ratio that sulphate of barytes bears to sulphate of lime, with regard to the acid in each, it will be easy to arrive at the knowledge of what quantity of sulphur is contained in real sulphuric acid. In another course of experiments Mr. Chenevix found that 183 parts of sulphate of barytes con-

tain the same quantity of sulphuric acid, as 100 parts of sulphate of lime, viz. 43. Therefore, he says, as $183 : 43 :: 100 : 23.5$ = the proportion of acid in 100 parts of sulphate of barytes. But it has been before seen, that 14.5 of sulphur form that portion of sulphuric acid contained in 100 of sulphate of barytes, viz. 23.5; therefore $23.5 : 14.5 :: 100 : 61.5$ = the proportion of sulphur which, combined with 38.5 of oxygen, will form real sulphuric acid.

As these proportions differ from those given by Lavoisier and Fourcroy, Mr. Chenevix concludes his paper by assigning the probable causes which may have led these celebrated chemists into an error,

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In January, 1803.

FRANCE.

IF Bonaparte had terminated his mortal career at the victorious issue of the battle of Marengo, his name would have been consecrated to all posterity, as the Saviour of his country, as a hero who devoted the most brilliant military talents to the noblest ends, the independence of nations, and the liberty of the human race. The atrocities which are ascribed to him in Egypt and Syria (and which will shortly undergo a severe investigation) would have been forgotten, or excused as necessary severities, or as evils naturally arising from what is in itself a congeries of every evil, and of every vice—a state of war. He would then have shone upon a theatre on which he was calculated to act a most distinguished part. His ignorance of civil affairs, his crude notions of jurisprudence, and his inadequate information on the principles of commerce, would not have been manifested to the world. His mean and selfish ambition, his disregard to justice and to liberty, to every thing that constitutes the great in a human character; his petty views, his restless and meddling policy, which would embroil Europe on the most trivial occasions; his folly in aiming at extended territory, rather than the happiness and prosperity of his country, would not have been developed. Solon hesitated to pronounce any man happy till he had seen his end; and surely we may be allowed to be equally scrupulous in attributing to any human being

the epithet of *great*, till we have marked his progress. Such instances are calculated to invalidate the decisions of history, and to induce us to conclude, that Leonidas, Epaminondas, and Hampden were fortunate in death. With some it has been a problem, whether a *mere soldier* is a fit person to exercise the first authority in a great empire. The problem is now solved, and the question decided on the most satisfactory proof, that of experience.

It requires no great extent of political sagacity to perceive that the consular (or, as it will probably be, the imperial) throne of France rests at this moment on a most precarious basis. Whenever the succession has been disturbed in any state, time and caution are necessary to reduce a nation again to what may be termed a regular government. In France we have seen lately a succession of revolutions. If a small but active party have had the temerity to fire the alarm-gun, or to sound the *tocsin* (so prone are the French nation to change), they have seldom failed to engage the populace of Paris, and the bulk of the soldiery in their favour. Old things then easily give way to new; and, with the French, a government of a twelvemonth may be almost considered as superannuated. If the information contained in the public prints is to be depended on, or if we may trust the reports of those who have visited the country, the military in France are far from being satisfied with their present government. We repeat it, the

the Chief Consul would have acted a wise part to have reduced the military establishment instead of augmenting it. The failure of the St. Domingo expedition, and other causes, will increase the present discontent; and should the unlucky stars of Bonaparte urge him again to a renewal of hostilities with any of the European powers, there is but little probability that the enthusiasm of the nation will be found to second his efforts. It is one thing when a people suppose themselves contending for their independence and their liberty; and another when they are shedding their blood to gratify the selfish ambition of their ruler. Except a war be popular, there is but a slender chance of success. The reluctant spirit which was manifested in the late attempt to enforce the conscription, abundantly confirms this reasoning; and in what a state must France be at present, with all the military force which it boasts *upon paper*, if, in the melancholy situation of its army in St. Domingo, the Chief Consul can only dispatch a reinforcement of 3000 men!

Bonaparte, as we have formerly intimated, has been long affecting to tread in the steps of Charlemagne, though neither the time, nor the state of Europe, are in his favour. He now aspires, it is said, to the title of Emperor of the Gauls. If he wills it, he will certainly achieve it; but how long will he bear his blushing honours? He must do something more substantial for the nation; he must shew that he lives not merely for self, but that he has their real interest in view.

Extent of territory has hitherto been a ruling object with the Chief Consul; and in that respect he seems likely to receive an additional gratification by the resignation or deposition of the king of Etruria. The Florentines, it is reported, dissatisfied with their new monarch, have petitioned General Clark to induce the interference of the Consul, either to restore them their antient sovereign, the Grand Duke, to establish them as a separate Republic, or to unite them to the Italian republic, already established. If this intelligence may be relied on, it is not difficult to see where the measure originates, or to guess at its issue. Etruria will probably be added to the Italian Republic.

While the Chief Consul is thus extending his European dominions, he is not inattentive to colonial acquisitions. It is confidently asserted, that by his influence with the court of Madrid he has obtained a cession of the territory of East and West Florida; and that active preparations are

making for the dispatching a large body of troops to take possession of this new acquisition.

It is said that the Senate have lately discovered some reluctance to the investing of the Chief Consul with any further dignities. This is however too inconsistent with their general character of flexibility, to be deserving of much credit. In the Italian Republic he has experienced a stronger spirit of resistance, in consequence of which some new arrangements have lately been adopted, of which the principal is the suppression of all assemblies not approved by the government.

On a general view of the state of politics in Europe, we find but one serious cause of quarrel between France and Great Britain, and that is Egypt. The Beys have been completely victorious over the Ottoman forces, as our readers will see under that head. In the mean time the British forces have not yet evacuated Egypt, under the plea, it is said, of expences incurred in the conquest of that country, which the Porte has not yet reimbursed. While such is the state of things in Egypt, the French influence at Constantinople is visibly gaining ground, and M. Sebastiani has been sent from France to Cairo, and received there as an accredited minister. It appears therefore not improbable that the French may be ultimately employed by the Porte for the re-conquest of Egypt; and this will most likely be resisted by great Britain, who will of course be apprehensive for her possessions in the East. Thus the two nations, by the pernicious ambition of *one* man, may be involved in a new train of horrors and calamities. May heaven (in pity to mankind) avert such a crisis!

HOLLAND.

There never perhaps was a more outrageous dereliction of principle than the interference of the French in the affairs of independent nations. In time of war some apology might be offered for the maintenance of French troops in the territories of friendly powers, to prevent their falling into the power and under the direction of an enemy; but in a time of profound peace, there is not the shadow of excuse for such a controul. If indeed it is right that France should be the dictator of Switzerland, of Spain, of the Batavian republic, and pretend to regulate their internal affairs at this time; then the collected powers were more than justified in endeavouring to force a government upon the French themselves. A very flagrant instance of this unjust interference has lately occurred.

red. We stated some time since, that a dispute had arisen between the city of Amsterdam and the Batavian Republic relative to the mode of levying the taxes there. Taking advantage of this trivial circumstance, the Chief Consul dispatched General Montrichard to take the command of the French troops in the Dutch service, ordering him to fix his head-quarters at the Hague. The Batavian Government, with a becoming spirit, represented that it could not recognise General Montrichard in this capacity, the assent of the Republic not having been previously obtained; and intimated an intention of continuing the French troops no longer in their pay. The reply to this representation was an order from the Chief Consul demanding a loan of 80,000,000 of florins (about seven millions sterling) and an intimation, on their pleading incapacity, that he would send an army of 40,000 men into the centre of the Republic, to enforce the collection of it. Later advices however intimate, that the Dutch are now in hopes of procuring the removal of the French head-quarters from the Hague. Possibly, as the affairs of the Chief Consul in the West Indies become more embarrassed, he may think it prudent to relax in his demands on this republic; or possibly they may have commuted for their offence by the equipment of the fleet which is intended to convey the new governor of Louisiana, General Victor, to the place of his destination.

GERMANY.

The Emperor has not yet ratified the definitive conclusion with respect to the indemnities. The vote of Brandenburg, seconded by those of Bavaria, Hesse Cassel, and Wirtemberg, declares a readiness to contribute to the furtherance of the interests of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, but objects to any reserve being inserted in the general conclusion on that subject. All the votes hitherto given have been in favour of the general conclusion. It is however supposed that the Grand Duke of Tuscany will be advanced to the electoral dignity, and that he will receive from Munich the bishopric of Eichstadt, the allodial property of that court in Bohemia, and some districts in the Upper Palatinate.

Those who conceive that the activity and encroaching spirit of Popery is altogether subdued, will do well to direct their attention to the insidious proposal of the court of Vienna for increasing the number of Catholic votes in the Diet of the Empire. By the spirit and firmness of the King of Prussia this manœuvre has for the

present been frustrated. His Majesty declared, that, however in future he might be disposed to withdraw his opposition to such an arrangement, at this time, at least, it appeared unnecessary and improper.

EGYPT.

Such are the revolutions in the military force and genius of states and empires, that the once formidable power of the Ottoman Porte now shrinks before the most puny antagonist. "Man but a reed against Othello's breast, and he retires!" As the perfidy of the French towards Toussaint in St. Domingo has been amply avenged; so the cruelty of the Grand Vizier seems to have recoiled upon himself in Egypt. By letters from Constantinople, bearing date the 2d of December, it appears that the Porte had just received advices of the entire defeat of their forces there. The Mamalukes, it is said, were surrounded by the Ottoman troops under the Pacha of Cairo; but in the mean time Osman Bey had procured a large reinforcement unknown to the Pacha. The other Beys then brought a body of troops to act on one side of the Turkish army, while Osman Bey attacked on the other. The consequence was the total route of the Ottomans, with a dreadful carnage, which was only put a stop to by the intervention of the English from Alexandria. In the mean time the Beys are entire masters of Lower Egypt.

Most extraordinary changes have happened in our time in the political world: but none is more astonishing than the alliance, which is said to have been contracted on this occasion between the Porte and the famous Pashwan Oglou. That atrocious rebel, it is now reported, is the man to whom the Divan confides the conquest of Egypt, and he is making preparations to that effect. Should this be the case, either the Porte has determined to get rid of a troublesome neighbour, by ceding to this enterprising chief the government of Egypt, or he, in accepting the commission, has deeper views. The Porte is probably equally jealous of the French and English, the only two powers who could essentially assist it in this object; and these powers are probably equally jealous of each other.

WEST INDIES.

In the beginning of the month an unfounded alarm was excited by intelligence said to have been brought by the Eliza schooner, purporting that the island of Jamaica had been invaded by a large body of troops, French and Spaniards, from Les Cayes. The momentary apprehension

prehesion which this report at first produced was soon allayed by the consideration, that neither France nor Spain were in a capacity to attempt any enterprize in that part of the world. It was soon evident, that the whole must have been the desperate effort of a few piratical adventurers, who made a descent on the island solely for the purpose of plunder.

The situation of the French in St. Domingo becomes every day more desperate. On the 2d of January General Le Clerc expired of a malignant fever, after an illness of ten days. He is succeeded by General Rochambeau, a man of approved talents, who, when the last dispatches came away, was taking measures for maintaining his post, in the hope of a reinforcement speedily arriving from France. But even of the possibility of keeping the negroes at bay for that little time, strong doubts were entertained by the best-informed persons in the French army.

At Guadaloupe the French have been more successful; and if we may depend upon the official statements, the rebellion there is nearly extinguished, cultivation restored, and the colonial produce in such profusion, that it encumbers not only the warehouses but even the streets. The exaggerated representations in their own favour, which the French government is in the habit of receiving, or at least of publishing, may justly excite some doubts concerning the accuracy of these accounts; and should the insurgents in St. Domingo prove successful, there is but little probability that the flame of resistance will not be again revived in Guadaloupe.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

Before we enter upon the detail of our domestic affairs, we may, we trust, be indulged in a few words on the conduct of that body of men in this country, who are known by the name of the *Whig-party*, and on their support of the present administration. In this description of men we do not include the decided Republicans, much less the *desperate* of any faction; nor do we mean exactly what is called the Opposition, or Foxite party, in parliament: we mean that great body of men dispersed throughout the nation, who have shewn themselves on all occasions the friends of the Protestant faith, the Protestant succession, the friends of constitutional liberty, the enemies of tyranny, civil and ecclesiastical, under every form. It is customary with the venal tribe, who wish to pay their court to every golden idol who holds the reins of government, to represent this independent body as factious, dissatisfied,

as endeavouring to trench continually on the just prerogative of the crown, and to abridge the powers entrusted to it by the constitution, to impede the measures of administration, and, in their hacknied phraseology, "to clog the wheels of government." The king or the minister who listens to these insinuations will be his own enemy, and he will neglect the only party on whose support he might securely rely. Of such calumnies the best refutation is the support which Mr. Pitt experienced on his first accession to office, when the Whigs were disgusted with the famous Coalition; and that which has sanctioned the measures of the present administration, by whose powerful and controuling voice the efforts of a strong but pernicious Opposition have been rendered abortive.

It must be obvious to any man who views the present political state of this country, that the ministry are weak in the parliament, but strong in the people. Within the parliament, the most powerful interests, the most opulent families of the country, the borough-mongers, the loan-mongers, the contractors, all who gain by war, all who fatten on the distresses of the public, are combined against them; without, the free voice of the English nation has sanctioned their proceedings, and their adversaries are afraid to speak out their wishes or intentions.

Though we approve of the conduct of the ministry in general, in one instance we think it less deserving of commendation. It would have been not only becoming the dignity and courage of the British nation, but the dictate also of sound policy, to reduce the establishment. We cannot but cordially agree with Mr. Fox, "that it would have been greater in a minister, and would have struck more terror into our enemies, to have paid off fifty millions of the national debt, than to have maintained 50,000 seamen." It would at once have shewn to Bonaparte, and to the world, the resources of Britain. It would have shewn, that the power of France was not capable of exciting an alarm in British hearts, and that she could not take us unprepared. If, indeed, there is an excuse for the practice of impressing seamen, it is that it saves a permanent expence to the nation:—while that practice exists, we must assert, there is no argument for a large naval establishment; and while Great Britain can man a large fleet in a single night, she must be invulnerable. In this instance Mr. Addington appears to have been influenced rather by the clamours of his ad-
versaries

versaries, the war-party, than by his own judgment. We regret that such a vote has passed the House of Commons, as every indication of alarm is a mark of pusillanimity.

In the beginning of the month intelligence was received of an alarming mutiny in the Mediterranean. A squadron of four sail of the line, the Gibraltar, the Superb, the Dragon and the Triumph, sailed from Gibraltar for Malta. Soon after they left the rock, the crew of the Gibraltar mutinied, took possession of the ship, and ran her up under the sterns of the other vessels, cheering as the signal of revolt. The crews of the other vessels, however, remained firm to their duty; and

the mutineers, panic-struck with this unfavourable reception, were easily overpowered by their officers. The leaders in the mutiny were immediately tried by a court martial, and executed.

On Thursday, the 20th of January, a Special Commission was opened at the Sessions House in the Borough, before Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, and the Judges Thompson, Le Blanc, Chambre, &c. for the trial of Colonel Despard and his accomplices, upon an indictment founded on the new Treason Bill. A bill was found by the Grand Jury against Col. Despard and twelve others, who are to be arraigned on the 5th, and put upon their trial on the 7th of February.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

Since the first discovery of Vaccinious Inoculation, as a means of preventing and extirpating the Small Pox, we have from time to time communicated to the readers of the Monthly Magazine notices of the steps which have been taken, by the intelligent part of the faculty, to promote its general adoption. The means hitherto used, have, however, been divided and isolated; and some centre of action or rallying point was necessary to give effect to the good intentions of individuals. Such a measure has at length taken place, under the happiest auspices. On the 19th a most respectable meeting was held at the London Tavern, at which THE LORD MAYOR presided, and a number of judicious resolutions were passed. Dr. Lettsom, Dr. Bradley, Mr. Benjamin Travers, Mr. Gurney, and Admiral Berkeley, made appropriate speeches; and their exertions on this occasion are worthy of record.—The following Address to the public was read and approved, viz.

“The dreadful havoc, occasioned by that horrid pestilence the Small Pox, which, in the United Kingdom alone, annually sweeps away more than forty thousand persons, has long been a subject of deep regret to every humane and reflecting mind.

“The inoculation of this disease has opposed an ineffectual resistance to its destructive career. Although confessedly a valuable improvement, in rendering the disease more mild, yet such has been the consequence of the partial adoption of the practice, that it appears, on a careful review of the history of

the Small Pox, that inoculation, by spreading the contagion, has considerably increased its mortality.

“A new species of inoculation has at length been providentially introduced by our countryman, Dr. JENNER, which, without being contagious, without occasioning any material indisposition, or leaving any blemish, proves an effectual preservative against the future infection of the Small Pox.

“The House of Commons, having investigated this subject with the most scrupulous attention, and being perfectly convinced of the superior advantages resulting from this discovery, have given their sanction to the practice; the safety, mildness, and efficacy of which, more than half a million of instances have fully confirmed.

“The unspeakable benefits which may be expected to arise from an extensive diffusion of this salutary practice, will be much accelerated by the establishment of an institution in a central part of the metropolis, on a broad basis, supported with a spirit equal to the design, and worthy of the character of the British Nation. And, when the magnitude of the object is considered, which is no less than to eradicate a disease, acknowledged to be the greatest scourge that ever afflicted mankind, there can be but one sentiment on the subject.

“The enlightened, the benevolent, the opulent, will doubtless vie with each other in the zealous support of an undertaking which will reflect the highest honour upon their country; and, by saving millions of victims from an untimely grave, prove an inestimable blessing to the whole human race.”

The following resolutions were also voted unanimously:—

“On the motion of His Grace the Duke of Bedford

Bedford, at the special request of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, seconded by the Hon. Admiral Berkeley:

"That the thanks of this meeting be transmitted to Dr. Jenner, expressive of the high sense it entertains of his merit, and the great importance of his discovery; and particularly for the liberal offer of his assistance to accomplish the great object it has in view.

"That this meeting do form itself into a society for the extermination of the Small Pox.

"That a subscription be now opened to prosecute the intentions of this society."

"The London Dock Company have expended, between the terms of May 31, 1801, and May 31, 1802, for premises, building, &c. the sum of 44,561l. 17s. 9d. and their receipts, from installments on their stock, profit on public securities, &c. amount to the same sum."

MARRIED.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, R. Beaver, esq. captain in the royal artillery, to Miss Morrison, of Salisbury-street.

J. F. H. Rawlins, esq. to Miss Baker, of Dayford bury, Herts.

T. Usher, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Foster, of Grove.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Ponsonby, to Lady F. Villiers.

At St. Dunstan's, J. Rawlins, esq. to Miss Baker, of Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

G. Favell, esq. of Coleman-street, to Miss Cox, of Millman-place, Bedford-row.

At Wandsworth, C. Watkins, esq. of the Middle Temple, London, to Miss M. Williams.

At the parish church of St. James's, Westminster, the Rev. W. Digby, of Offenham, Worcestershire, to the Hon. Miss C. E. Digby, Maid of Honour to the Queen.

At Twickenham, T. Hoblyn, esq. of the Treasury, to Mrs. Overend.

At Lady Cecilia Johnstone's, in Wimpole-street, Anthony Merry, esq. late British Plenipotentiary at Paris, to Mrs. Leathes, widow, of Herring-fleet-hall, Suffolk.

At Ache, in Surrey, the Rev. J. Beaver, Rector of Childney, Berks, to Miss H. Halse, of Henley-park.

J. Atkinson, esq. of the East-India House, to Miss C. Haines, of James-street.

DIED.

At Mr. Blagrove's, in Salisbury-street, Mrs. Bailey, relict of the late R. B. esq. of Spleen-hill, Berks.

At Clapton, aged 63, A. Wilkinson, esq. of Dublin, one of the Directors of the Bank of Ireland.

At his house in Manchester square, Sir Henry Lambert, Bart.

At Twickenham, in his 81st year, Sir Richard Perryn, Kt. late one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

In Wimpole-street, Lady Parker, wife of Admiral Sir Peter Parker.

In Portman-street, aged 68, Mrs. Foss, sen.

Mrs. Jane Innis, wife of Mr. W. Innis, engraver, of Gracechurch-street.

D. C. Shairp, esq. of Great St. Helen's.

After being delivered of a still-born infant, the amiable Mrs. Greville, wife of Colonel H. Greville, of Hanover-square.

At her house, in Baker-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Beckford, relict of the late F. Beckford, esq.

Mrs. Russell, wife of G. Russell, esq. of Christ-church, Surrey.

At her house in Newman-street, Mrs. Huitson, wife of J. Huitson, esq.

Mrs. Radcliffe, wife of B. Radcliffe, esq. of the Stamp-office, Somerset-place.

Mrs. Stainforth, many years housekeeper at Buckingham-house, Piccadilly.

Mrs. Billings, widow, of Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, formerly of Gower-street.

Mr. Ganse, a partner with Mr. Hodgson, at the Piazza Coffee-house, Covent-garden—After spending a pleasant evening with a select party of friends, and sitting in an arm-chair, and laughing heartily, he suddenly clapt his hands together, as in the act of uttering an ejaculation, and dropping from his chair, immediately expired.

J. Hawksworth, esq. of Great James-street, Bedford row.

At Greenwich, Mrs. Maule, wife of Saint J. Maule, esq.

Aged 78, Mrs. Oliver, relict of D. Oliver, esq. formerly an eminent merchant of the city of London.

Mr. J. Waffell, of Parliament-street.

Mr. H. Thomas, of Vauxhall-walk.

Mr. Smart, of Exeter Change.

At Brompton, aged 85, Mrs. Meysey, relict of the Rev. T. Meysey, formerly of Pirton, in Worcestershire.

C. Pasley, esq. of Thavies-inn, Holborn.

At his residence near Barnet, aged 63, Mr. Ibbetson, sen. late of the George and Blue-boar Inn, Holborn.

Mrs. Macnamara, of Curzon-street, Mayfair.

Mrs. Capper, of Ely-place.

Mrs. F. Munton, of Craven-street.

Mrs. F. Hatab, widow, of Newington, Surrey, formerly of Bridge-street, Westminster.

At his house in Dover-street, of a gradual decay of nature, Edward Hufsey Montague, Earl of Beaulieu. By his Lordship's death a princely fortune goes by will to distant relations.—200l. a year has been settled on an old servant, who was twenty-five years in his Lordship's service.

At her house in Argyle-street, in her 77th year, the Right Hon. Lady Viscountess Bateman, relict of John, Lord Viscount Bateman, of Shobdon-court, in Herefordshire—a Lady of unexampled munificence to all those whom the powers of fortune rendered destitute of comfort, and whose distresses came within the scope of her charitable enquiries.

At his house on Little Tower-hill, in his 40th year, Mr. David Steel, Nautical

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Bookseller

Bookseller—a man endowed with a respectable share of classical knowledge, and gifted with brilliant talent. Of his general character, it may be said, that his ideas were enlarged, his mind intelligent, and richly cultivated; his principles generous and manly; and his eloquence nervous and impressive. He possessed singular acuteness and penetration; and was the genuine friend of truth and rational liberty. In the relative duties, he was exemplary. He was the author of that extensively useful book, "The Shipmaster's Assistant, and Owner's Manual;" and also of a little work, greatly esteemed by the admirers of typographic accuracy, and now become scarce, intitled "Elements of Punctuation;" containing Remarks on an "Essay on Punctuation, with Critical Observations on some Passages in Milton." He likewise assisted his late father most essentially in the compilation of that widely-circulated, important, and original work, intitled "The Elements and Practice of Rigging, Seaman'ship, and Naval Tactics," published in 2 vols. 4to. in 1794: as well as in several other publications of great utility to the naval service of his country.

At her house in Albemarle-street, advanced in years, *Mrs. Levi*, a rich Jewess—This Lady formerly gave fashionable entertainments; but within the last seven years, she became a valetudinarian; and, during the latter part of her life, lived in such a recluse manner, that even her neighbours did not know her. Her retinue, however, was still retained, and the same equipage kept up as in her days of splendour. The carriage appeared regularly every morning at the door, though it was seldom used. The last time she appeared in public was at Bath, where her grotesque appearance, and eccentric behaviour, were the daily topic of conversation in the Pump-room, &c. &c. Although she was usually in town during the fashionable season, no one was admitted to see her; and the summer was always passed at her villas, at Richmond, in Surrey. *Mrs. Levi* died immensely rich. Property was found at her banker's, amounting to 125,000*l.* No will, however, has yet been found; nor is it known whether she had any relations to inherit her property.

Mr. W. Canner, late City-Marshal. He was a native of Nottingham, where his father was, for many years, the principal distributor of the Nottingham Journal, and who apprenticed his son to a hair-dresser, with very slight advantages of common education. He soon, however, by his skill and taste, became the favourite hair-dresser of all the macaronies in that gay town—for the term *macarony* was then in high vogue. By the advice of some respectable young men, his acquaintance, *Mr. Canner* came to London, where he soon acquired a large share of business, both as peruke-maker and hair-dresser, which he carried on for several years in

Wood-street, Cheap-side, but which he resigned soon after he obtained the office of City-marshal.—In this latter capacity, it is only doing him justice to say, that he exerted himself with unwearied assiduity, prompt activity, and unimpeachable fidelity.

In Bloomsbury-place, *T. Cadell, esq.* Alderman of the City of London. He was a native of Bristol, and served a regular apprenticeship to the late celebrated Andrew Millar, bookseller, the patron of Thomson, Fielding, and other meritorious authors. In 1767, *Mr. Cadell* succeeded to the business, and was soon considered as at the head of his profession. *Mr. Cadell* followed the track of Millar, and held out considerable remunerations to Robertson, Blackstone, Gibbon, Burn, Henry, and various other able writers. In 1793, he retired from trade, in the full possession of his health and faculties, and with an ample fortune. Accustomed, however, to an active life, he, with a laudable ambition, sought and obtained a seat in the Magistracy of London, being unanimously elected, March 30, 1798, Alderman of Walbrook-ward. At Midsummer, 1800, he was elected to the Shrievalty of London and Middlesex. To a conscientious attendance on the severe duties of that station, (for he was never absent a single Sunday from the Chapel of one of the Prisons) he owed the foundation of that asthmatic complaint which has now terminated his life. He had dined out on Sunday, and returned in the evening to his own house, apparently in as good health as usual. In the morning, a little before one, he rang his bell, and told his servant that he was dying. A person was immediately dispatched for medical assistance, but, before it arrived, *Mr. Cadell* had expired. He had been, for some months, subject to severe fits of coughing; by the effects of one of which fits, his death was probably occasioned. He had not long presented to the Company of Stationers, of which he had been thirty-seven years a Liveryman—a handsome painted window, for the embellishment of their Hall.

Samuel Matthews, commonly called the Hermit; or, Wild Man of the Wood, was lately found murdered near his cave, on Sydenham-common. Three boys, who had been often to see the old man, came a day or two after the murder, in quest of him; one of them crawled in, and found that their old friend was missing, but that his bottle and bag were there. They soon afterwards found the body not far from the cave: it was pretty well covered with fern and furze, the old hat he usually wore was drawn over his face, which appeared bloody.—The jaw-bone of the deceased was found to be broken in two; a quantity of blood, in a coagulated state, was found in his mouth and throat. A large oak stick, with a hook, seven inches long, and upwards, was found close by the body.—The old man, from the make of

of his hut, and the smallness of the entrance, was under the necessity of crawling in head foremost; he would then move round, and lay himself down, and place his feet against the little defence he had to the entrance: this rendered it very difficult to get in upon him, and therefore it is presumed the long hooked stick was put in to get hold of his head or mouth, and thereby turn his head and body round that they might drag him out; for, when found, his head was towards the cave in lieu of his feet.—On the whole, the fracture of his jaw-bone, and the consequent extravasation of blood, was, in the opinion of a respectable surgeon, who went into the wood to see the corpse, the cause of his death. Coroner's inquest: Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. An immense number of men, women and children, among whom were several of the most respectable inhabitants of the parish, (who had known and respected the deceased in his life-time) followed the corpse (after his daughter and her husband) to the place of interment, the chapel-ground at Dulwich. Three Gypsies have been since apprehended, and committed for trial, on suspicion of being concerned in the above shocking murder. The eccentricities of the above unfortunate old man have, for a number of years past, been the subject of mirth, to those who have visited Norwood and its vicinity. Upwards of twenty-eight years ago, he obtained leave of the Governors of Dulwich College, to form himself a dwelling on their ground, in the neighbourhood of Sydenham-common and Dulwich-wood. This dwelling, which was the child of his own fancy, was far secluded from any other, and consisted of an excavation in the earth, thatched in with fern, under-wood, &c. In this cave, or hermitage, he lived for a series of years—his daily employment being to work in the gardens of the neighbouring gentry, by whom, from the simplicity of his manners, he was much liked. He always returned to his cave to sleep; and, on Sundays, used to sell beer, make tea, &c. to such as curiosity might lead to visit his cell, of whom, in the summer, there were many. About five or six years ago, some villains broke into his cave, beat him cruelly, and robbed him of twelve shillings. After this he deserted his abode, and slept in the hay-lofts, stables, &c. of those with whom he had been at work. Drawn, however, by some strange impulse to his former mode of life, he returned to his cave; after which he altered the construction of it, digging it with a mouth, resembling an oven, into which he had just room to crawl.

On Tuesday, Nov. 16, six days before the vessel (in which he was sailing to Italy for the recovery of his health) reached the port of Leghorn, Robert Cappe, M. D. of York, in the 31st year of his age.—The eminence to which he had attained in his profession, at

this early period of life, fully justified the expectations which had been raised by the honours conferred upon him in London and in Edinburgh, and afforded the strongest additional testimony to his talents and his acquirements. The coolness and discrimination which he discovered in the investigation of disease, and the uniform delicacy, yet firmness, of his conduct, when called to act with others of the same profession, commanded their respect and esteem; while the success which so generally attended his skilful and judicious treatment of disease, produced an unlimited confidence, highly favourable to the repose and recovery of his patient; and his kind and unwearied assiduities excited not merely the gratitude, but the affection, of those who submitted themselves to his care. He never entered the sick-chamber but the countenance of the sufferer was enlivened with hope: he never left it, but the heart of the patient expanded with emotions of thankfulness and esteem. Towards the poor, his humanity was unbounded; and the gratuitous services which he devoted to them, were performed with as much zeal, and as much cheerfulness, as those which were purchased by the most rich and elevated.—Such was he in his professional character. In private life, his manners were mild and amiable; yet, upon every proper occasion, his conduct was marked by vigour and decision. His conversation was uniformly cheerful, and frequently enriched by an unassuming display of very extensive information. His active mind, aided by uncommon industry, had gone far beyond the limits of medical science, and exercised itself, with very considerable success, upon subjects of general knowledge, taste, and literature: yet he was so unaffectedly modest, so utterly a stranger to every ostentatious wish, that, although in his society the wisest might be instructed, the most ignorant were never made to feel their inferiority. To those who enjoyed his friendship, he was most affectionate and sincere—to all with whom he was connected in the common intercourse of life, he displayed an affability and politeness, which were in him the sure indications of a virtuous and benevolent heart. A more irreproachable, a more useful life, few ever passed; and few will ever die more justly, and sincerely lamented.

At Mr. Norman's, picture-frame maker, in the Strand, Mr. J. Girtin, a young artist of most promising and uncommon talents. He was born on the 18th of February, 1773, and died on the 9th of November, 1802. His complaint was an asthma, with which he was afflicted for many years, and his illness was very painful; but though of so long continuance, he bore it with manly fortitude; and a short time before his death, he said, when Dr. Monro once attended him, "I do not care what you do with me, if you will only put me in such a way that I can continue

to make drawings." Such was his attachment to his profession, that he worked at it only eight days before he died. Before the loss of his health his spirits were eminently high. He was interred at St. Paul's, Covent Garden; his remains being attended by Sir William Beechey, Mr. Hearne, Mr. Turner, and Mr. Eldridge, who thus paid their last tribute of respect to talents which they were so eminently qualified to appreciate. He was instructed in the first rudiments of his art by a drawing-master, of the name of Fisher, who then lived in Aldersgate street; and he was for a short time the pupil of Mr. Dayes. He early made nature his model; but the first master that struck his attention forcibly was Canaletti. Sir Joshua Reynolds was accustomed to say, that the colouring of Rubens was sun-shine; and this Girtin seems to have felt, for in the latter part of his life he sedulously studied the colouring of that great master. He was the first who introduced the custom of drawing upon cartridge paper; by which means he avoided that spotty, glittering glare, so common in drawings made on white paper; and some of his later productions have as forcible and spirited an effect as an oil picture, and are more clear. In his first manner he made the outline with a pen, but lately did away that hard outline, which gives so edgy an effect to drawings that are not in other respects destitute of merit; and, having first given his general forms with Indian ink, finished his work by putting on his different tints. This may be considered as a new school; and, if judiciously managed, is certainly a great improvement in the art. It has been said, that he made great use of the rule, and produced some of his most forcible effects by trick:—nothing can be more opposite to truth. His eye was peculiarly accurate; and by that he formed his judgment of proportions. Whoever inspected his pallet would find it covered with a greater variety of tints than almost any of his contemporaries employed—Mr. Moore was his first patron, and with him he went a tour into Scotland. The prospects he saw in that country gave that wildness of imagery to the scenery of his drawings, by which they are so pre-eminently distinguished. He also went with Mr. Moore to Peterborough, Litchfield, and Lincoln; and indeed to many other places remarkable for their rich scenery, either in nature or architecture. That gentleman has a drawing that Girtin made of Exeter cathedral, which was principally coloured on the spot where it was drawn: for he was so uncommonly indefatigable, that when he had made a sketch of any place, he never wished to quit it until he had given it all the proper tints. This we particularly notice, because it was generally supposed he was careless in making his sketches, when, in fact, he was

remarkably accurate in making them, though very careless of them after they were made. He was early noticed by Lord Harewood, Mr. Lascelles, and Doctor Monro; in whose collections are some of those fine specimens of the arts, by the study of which he formed his taste. The Doctor has in his possession some of his earliest, and many of his finest, drawings. He painted two pictures in oil; the first was a View in Wales, which was exhibited, and much noticed, in 1801; and the second, the Panorama View of London, which is now on exhibition in Spring Gardens, and may, if taken in all its points, be fairly considered as the most classical picture that has yet been painted in that branch of the art, which may fairly be denominated *the triumph of perspective*. About twelve months before his death he went to France, where he staid till May. His last, and indeed his best, drawings were the Views of Paris, which were purchased by Lord Essex, and from which his brother intends publishing engravings. These views were taken at different times of the day; and, as the Parisians are rather jealous of any person, especially a foreigner, taking views of their metropolis, he, on those occasions, usually took a coach for a given number of hours, and stopped opposite to the place of which he intended to make a design; and he was so anxious to get the tints of nature, that he frequently remained in it the whole day. He etched all the plates in the soft ground, so that they have all the effect of drawings. He delineated two of the scenes at Covent Garden theatre; one a view of the *Conciergerie* at Paris, for a pantomime of Dibdin's, and the other the *Rue St. Denis*. Mr. Opie painted his portrait on a three-quarter canvas, and Mr. Edridge painted him in miniature; both of them are good pictures, and strongly resemble the original. He had a mask taken from his face, and from that mask Mr. Garrard, the animal-painter, intends forming a bust.

Aged 77, at his house in Salter's-hall-court, *Gilbert Thompson. M.D.* of the Royal College of Physicians, London. He was born at Warrington on the 5th of December, 1726; his parents being of the society of Friends. He was educated under the tuition of his uncle, Gilbert Thompson, who was of the same society, and an eminent school-master at Lankey, near Warrington. Although Dr. Thompson received from his uncle a competent fortune, yet he went to study medicine at Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1753, having published a *Thesis de Exercitatione*. He settled as a physician in London in 1754, and was some time afterwards admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians. In 1771 he married Mary Edmondson, of Wray, in Lancashire, who has survived him. He succeeded the late

late Dr. John Fothergill, as physician to the Friends' school and workhouse, Islington-road, in the year 1765. Dr. Thompson was secretary to that most respectable Society of Physicians* in London, which published the "Medical Observations and Inquiries," in six volumes. The arrangement, revision, and correction, of the papers composing that valuable work principally rested with him. After the death of Dr. Fothergill, the secretary, at the request of the society, drew up a short account of the life and writings of their deceased member, which was published in 1782.—When Miller, who was both an engraver and a botanist, published, under the patronage of Dr. Fothergill, his magnificent "Illustration of the Sexual System of Linnæus," in 1777, Dr. Thompson was engaged to write the Latin explanation of the plates: this he performed in a very masterly manner, and added a preface entirely of his own composition. Linnæus was so much pleased with the work, particularly with the engravings, that, in one of his letters, he says "*Figuræ sunt et pulchriores, et accuratiores, quam ullæ quas vidit mundus a condito orbe.*"—Dr. Thompson had a minute and critical knowledge of the ancient Greek and Roman languages. In early life he occupied himself night and day in studious attention to the purest of the classic authors; and had transfused into his own mind their sentiments and modes of expression. The poets he had mostly committed to memory, so that whoever in company began to repeat a line or sentence of Homer, &c. without being able to conclude, Dr. Thompson could instantly supply the rest. His favourite indeed was the poet of Asia Minor. Pope's *Iliad* he considered as a fine poem, but as not affording any specimen of Homeric versification. He wished to rub off the elegant uniform varnish with which Pope had softened the frequent ruggedness of the original, and partly concealed the antiquated, but interesting, simplicity of manners and address among the Greeks, before their age of refinement.—More than forty years ago, Dr. Thompson formed the design of publishing the *Iliad* in English blank verse. He completed the ninth book, and translated the similes throughout, with other beautiful

* Among the members of this society were Dr. Fothergill, Dr. W. Hunter, Dr. W. Pittcairn, Dr. Wilbraham, Dr. Brocklesby, Dr. Armstrong, Dr. Morris, Dr. R. H. Saunders, Sir William Watson, Dr. Thompson, Dr. Dickson, and Dr. Solander. Dr. Morris, who has retired into the country, is now the only surviving member.—The society met every fortnight at the Mitre Tavern, Fleet-street. A president was elected from the body annually.

passages; most of which appear in a volume of Poems, printed by Phillips, 1801. These imitations are thought by critics to express Homer's manner more correctly than any other version of him in our language. Dr. Thompson's own poems, annexed to his imitations of the Classics, have likewise considerable merit; yet his diffidence respecting them prevented their being committed to the press till after his 74th year. The studious retiring disposition, the simplicity of appearance, and the modest deportment of Dr. Thompson did not immediately recommend him, as a physician, among the busy inhabitants of an immense commercial city. However, from the year 1770, till the accumulating maladies of age began to oppress him, he was extensively employed in the profession; his learning, skill, solicitude, and undeviating integrity having produced their right effect, through the medium of one who took time to ascertain that merit, of which the possessor himself made no display. As he was ever attentive to the cry of the poor, they also found easy access to him, so as to enjoy the advantages both of his skill and benevolence. While the physician thus devoted his day to professional and social duties, who could refuse the man of letters, the poet, his hour of evening converse with Hesiod, Homer, Musæus, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, and Juvenal? Happy for Dr. Thompson, these delights of his youth became the solace of his declining years, nor lost their charm "while memory held its seat." Dr. Thompson observed in company a strict decorum of behaviour, and was never forward in delivering his opinion. He pursued the strictest line of moral conduct; not, however, adopting the morality recommended from its fitness, by his eloquent friends of the Academic Grove. Neither did he, like some other ancient philosophers, cultivate virtue for its own sake. His correctness of morals immediately resulted from the principles of pure apostolic Christianity, with which his infant mind had been carefully imbued; and which were fixed there, at a maturer age, in fullness of faith. Few men, perhaps, have better put in practice, or with less ostentation, than Dr. Thompson, the precepts of the Gospel. Kind, compassionate, friendly, unassuming, and fearful of giving offence even to a child, he acquired the friendship and esteem of all good men who had communication with him; and found no enemies, but those who were conscious of having injured or ill-treated him without a cause. Dr. Thompson steadily adhered to the religious community in which he was born. He likewise assisted in conducting its internal economy; the effects of which are well known and admired even by those who have not learned how those effects are produced.

PRO-

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties from North to South.

*• Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A plan is in contemplation to establish four different schools of board, education, industry, &c. for poor children, in four different parts of the county of Durham, there being already an endowment of lands vested in certain trustees, named governors, for this purpose, to which the Lord Bishop of Durham has made a considerable addition, by a munificent allotment of 100 acres, of certain commons that are intended to be inclosed. The above acres are situated in lands that are very improvable, so as to render it highly probable that the endowment will continue to increase, according to the relative value of money.

It is intended to make a turnpike road from Thirsk, through the west part of Cleveland, to Yarm, by which the towns of Stockton, Sunderland, Newcastle, and the two Shields, will be enabled to communicate with the great road to London, in a straighter and better line. The new road, by avoiding Boroughby-bank, and being much shortened between Ingleby and Craythorne, will make the distance from Ferrybridge by Wetherby, Borough-bridge, Thirsk, Ingleby, Yarm, Stockton, Castle Eden, and Sunderland, to Newcastle, five miles nearer than by York, Northallerton, Darlington, and Durham; and the whole line, with the exception of some hills between Stockton and Sunderland, (to avoid which exertions are now making,) will be nearly level. The proposed new line of communication will likewise be the means of affording a more speedy intercourse, by post, between the principal stations of the coal-trade, &c. particularly Newcastle with London and other parts of the island. The establishment of a mail, which shall reach Newcastle before 10 o'clock in the morning, from the south, and return between two and three in the afternoon, is likewise in contemplation.

Mr. Greathead has lately constructed a new model of a LIFE BOAT, which is justly considered as an improvement upon his original plan; it is calculated for being used by vessels of every description as a *long boat*, incapable of being sunk. A sliding keel is placed below the boat, through the centre, which is perfectly manageable by means of a rudder. This valuable improvement bids fair for universal adoption, and is pregnant with the most extensive usefulness, as it is not limited to cases of shipwreck merely, but is equally calculated for general purposes.

Bills of Mortality for Newcastle and Gateshead, 1802.—Baptisms 10:6.—Marriages 286—Burials 729, exclusive of those interred at the Ballast Hills; in number 782.

Married.] Mr. Perry, currier, of Yarm, to Miss Gibson, of Durham.—Lieut. Wilson, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Young, of Berwick.

At Newcastle, Mr. J. Anderson, joiner and composition-maker, to Miss M. Ridley, of the Ouseburn.—Mr. J. Dixon, iron-merchant, to Miss Rawling, of Marshal Lands, niece of T. Maddison, esq. of Birtley.—Captain Lotherington, of Wearmouth, to Miss Wilkinson, of Sunderland.

At Earlsdon, in Northumberland, the Rt. Hon. John Lord Delaval, to Miss Knight.—C. Page, esq. of Upper Guildford-street, London, to Miss M. Robinson, of Middle Hendon, near Sunderland.—Mr. W. Davison, druggist, of Alnwick, to Miss Winship, of Gosforth Barr.—E. C. Holgate, esq. of Thornton Curtis, Lincolnshire, to Miss Maling, of the Grange, near Sunderland.

At Drum, J. Outram, esq. manager of the Clyde iron-works, to Miss E. Knox.

At St. Helen's Auckland, Mr. J. Todd, to Mrs. J. Hodson. Their united ages amount to 142 years!—Captain J. Pearson, ship-owner, in South Shields, to Miss Dixon, of Cox Close.—Captain Palmer, of the ship Betsey, of Sunderland, to Miss Paling, daughter of Mr. T. Paling, ship-owner, also of Sunderland.—The Rev. J. Henderson, minister of the Associate Congregation in Hawick, to Miss C. Dixon, of Hassendean Burn.

At North Berwick, Mr. R. Cunningham, manufacturer, to Miss Isabella Oliver, daughter of Mr. R. Oliver, surgeon.

Died.] At Newcastle, in her 37th year, Mrs. Spencer, wife of Mr. W. Spencer, draper.—Mr. Jon. Ward, many years clerk of the chapel on the bridge.—Mr. B. Manchester, ship-owner.—Mrs. Bateman, relict of the late Mr. Bateman, many years clerk in the banking-house of Sir W. Ridley, bart. and Co. of this town.—Advanced in years, Capt. Frank, many years commander of the Priscilla, Greenland ship, of this port.—Aged 79, Mr. W. Stokoe, formerly a master builder.—Aged 75, universally regretted, Mr. J. Harle, landing surveyor of the customs at this port.—Aged 65, Mr. J. Cornet, staymaker.—In his 34th year, Mr. T. Sanderfon, flax-dresser.—Mrs. Sands, mother of Mr. Sands, stationer.—Aged 47, Mrs. Wright, widow of the late Mr. J. Wright, butcher.—Aged 43, Mr. W. Coufens, formerly a hatter.—Mr. Riggs, spirit-merchant.—Aged 80, Miss F. Charlton.—W. Fearon, esq. barrister, and recorder of Berwick.—Mr. V. Kirkup, corn-merchant.—Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. T. Brown, saddler.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Cook.—Mr. J. Smith, printer.

In Gateshead, Mrs. Bulman, shopkeeper.

At Durham, in his 22d year, J. Potts, esq. He had lately come to the possession of a very considerable fortune.

At Alnwick, aged 69, Mr. J. France, innkeeper, and formerly an officer in the excise.—Aged 89, Mr. R. Ruffel.—Aged 28, Miss E. Fenwick. She suddenly fell from her chair, and expired immediately.

At Tynemouth, suddenly, Mr. Rose.

At Morpeth, Mrs. M. English, widow.—Aged 102, Mrs. A. Dixon, innkeeper.—Mr. H. Sadler, publican.—Aged 52, Mr. T. Hudson, butcher.—Aged 68, Mr. J. Embleton.

At Darlington, Mr. W. Askew, better known by the whimsical name of *Roaring John*.—Aged 36, Mr. S. Hodgson, late a wine merchant at Richmond in Yorkshire.—Mr. G. Harperley, formerly a considerable manufacturer.

At Sunderland, Miss Isab. Punshon, daughter of Mr. T. Punshon, ship owner.—Aged 55, Mrs. Sharp.

At Bishop Wearmouth, in the parish house, Mr. Turner Wilson, formerly game-keeper to the late Sir Richard Hilton, of Hilton Castle.

At Berwick, aged 23, Mr. W. Good, printer.

At South Shields, Mr. J. Wilson, schoolmaster.—Aged 77, Mrs. E. Smith, mother-in-law of Mr. Wilson.—Aged 80, Mr. J. Greathead, late comptroller of the salt duties of the port and district of Newcastle.—Aged 70, Mr. Cuthbert Marshall, ship owner.—Mr. J. Hepple, butcher.

In October last, in the island of Jamaica, Mr. R. Pewter Morton, son of Mr. W. Morton, late of Chester Hill.

Aged 72, Mr. J. Pringle, tenant in Clifton Cote.

At Chester-le-street, aged 91, Mrs. S. Salkeld, widow.—Aged 33, Mrs. Rogers.

At Ulgham, near Morpeth, aged 82, Lawson Armstrong, esq.

At Boston, in New England, Mr. R. Ridley, brother of Mr. B. Ridley, of Newcastle. He served as a lieutenant in the British Navy, during the whole of the American war.

Aged 36, the benevolent Mrs. Allgood, of Nunwick, in Northumberland; a lady of truly amiable life and manners, whose loss will be severely felt by her domestics, and the neighbouring poor.

In his 37th year, at Ravensworth Hillhead, near Newcastle, Mr. J. Rawling, jun.

At the Ouseburn, aged 77, Mr. H. Watson, many years principal mason at Blagdon.

At Cullercoats, near North Shields, Mrs. Shevill, innkeeper.

At the Low Lights, North Shields, Mr. Ab. Brown, chimney-sweeper and razor-grinder; in which humble occupations, by management and economy, he was enabled to accumulate the sum of one thousand pounds. He was a kind master to his numerous apprentices.

At Warkworth, aged 62, Mr. H. Muers, master of the Sun inn.

At Brunton, R. Foster, esq. one of the Duke of Northumberland's commissioners.

Aged 77, Mr. Luke Long, of eccentric memory; better known to his fellow townsmen by the appellation of Dr. LONG. At an early period of his life, he was employed as a surgeon or a surgeon's mate, in different ships on the coast of Africa; and hence his *exploits, adventures, and hair-breadth escapes*, became, ever after, during life, the common topics of his, if not prolix, yet certainly *unlaconic*, conversation, and, particularly so, on convivial occasions. Having early acquired, by happily copying the fables of his profession, a sort of dignified countenance, and a solemn, pompous demeanour, accompanied with a venerable mode of address, he was frequently admitted to the company of men much above his own rank and station in life; and being a jovial member of the festive board, it was no uncommon thing to see him placed in a respectable seat at corporation dinners, and other distinguished festivals. The flashes of his wit, on these occasions, being never spoiled with too much polishing, were happily calculated to create the animated pun, and by exciting merriment, "to set the table on a roar." His *metrical* compositions, which, to say the truth, were never too much loaded with erudition, will, doubtless, be long remembered by the visitors at the Mansion-house, as samples of the doctor's humour; and the songs which were prepared for such occasions, and sung by him with wonderful animation, and with no small share of sapient glee, will, no doubt, be quoted as proofs of his *good-natured genius*. In the early part of his life, after he became stationary in Newcastle, he was for some time employed as an apothecary in the town; but the various improvements that had taken place in the science having greatly outrun his former studies and early acquirements, the business gradually dwindled into insignificance, and he was afterwards obliged to stock his shop with other articles besides those of Daffy's elixir, Anderson's pills, &c. The singular medley he thus associated together would form a curious catalogue, containing, like the village barber's shop:

"Pomatum pots, rollers, and musty perfumes,
Remnants of stumps, a broken case of lancets;
Leaches and genuine corn-salve, made a shew."

Besides a good assortment of ribbons, tapes, blacking-balls and brushes. The doctor had something to relate of every person and subject; but every thing new was almost sure to meet his reprehension, and the disappointments and failures of others, which he pretended to have foreseen, the severity of his sarcasms. He had a particular fluency for telling stories; and, on the whole, we may apply to this eccentric character, the following parody on our great dramatic poet:

"Noting his flippancy, to myself I said,
And if a man did wish to hear a tale,
Secrets of families, or affairs of state,
Here lived an oily tongue would tell it him."

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The Right Hon. Lord Lowther proposes to re-erect, in the ensuing spring, that ancient and beautiful pillar, commonly known by the name of King Edward's monument, on Burgh-marsh, in Cumberland, which fell down some years ago. Soon after its fall, a gentleman, who resided at a considerable distance, to manifest his regard for his natal soil, proposed a subscription for rebuilding this very venerable piece of antiquity; but although many persons were desirous of seeing it again, in a posture which had defied the storms of 490 winters, nothing has hitherto been done towards effecting the purpose. His Lordship likewise intends to restore the whole of the old inscription, and to subjoin an additional one suited to the occasion.

Government having lately directed surveys to be made, with a view to ascertain the state of the harbour of Port Patrick, on the west of Scotland, it has been suggested by a correspondent of the Carlisle Journal, as a very desirable improvement, that a port and harbour should be established at Port Norfolk, a small bay a few miles to the southward of Port Patrick, it having good anchoring ground, in a proper depth of water, and, if a pier were formed there, which might be done at a moderate expence, it would, doubtless, protect a limited number of vessels in stormy weather. From this bay vessels may sail, when they cannot from Port Patrick; and by means of these two places, the packets may sail at all times. The harbour of Port Patrick is very confined as to space, and is, likewise, much exposed to a very tempestuous sea; so that with south-west winds, vessels are sometimes detained for several weeks, to the great inconvenience of passengers, and the detriment of trade, where regularity and dispatch are generally of the utmost importance. The other part of the survey ordered by Government extending to the situation of the roads and bridges between Carlisle and Port Patrick, it is observed, by the above correspondent, that several of the Galloway roads have already been greatly improved, and may be even produced as good models for road-making; and that the remaining portion of roads are mostly in a fair way of being rendered as perfect as possible, both as to acclivities and distances. From Dumfries to Carlisle, much remains still to be done; the principal feature is the carrying a new road from near Gretna across the river at Garristown, and from thence, in nearly a straight and level line, to Carlisle. This would save a distance of about five miles in twenty-two; and convert what is now two stages, (between Annan and Carlisle) into one stage. This is rendered still more important, by another consideration, viz. that the road from Glasgow, Greenock, and Paisley, into England, would be materially benefited by this improvement, as well as by that from Port Patrick. There is, it is well known, an excellent situation for a bridge at

Garristown; it may be founded upon a rock, and as the materials are at a moderate distance, the expence will be comparatively small. A small bridge will likewise be necessary over the stream or rivulet, called the Sark. But this improvement, it is added, will be very imperfect, so long as the bridge at Carlisle shall remain in its present inconvenient and dangerous state. As that city is the centre where all these roads now meet, it is much to be desired that a new bridge may be erected over the river Eden. A good bridge, with commodious entrances and a clear space, free air and engaging prospects, (which would be acquired by removing the walls,) would render the city of Carlisle not only the resort of manufacturers, but the admiration of people of taste and fortune.

There is an ancient cupboard now in the possession of a gentleman at Cockermouth, which, from the date inscribed upon it, appears to have been made in the year 1187. It is supposed to have belonged to the family of the *Salkelds*; their arms and initials being still to be seen upon it. The fashion of this truly venerable piece of furniture is, of itself, a very singular, striking, and highly interesting subject of curiosity.

It is intended shortly to erect a bridge over the water of Liddal, near Penton Linns, betwixt the counties of Dumfries and Cumberland.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. R. Benson, attorney, of Cockermouth, to Miss A. Chambré.

At Harrington, Captain Atkinson, of the ship *Alliance*, of Whitehaven, to Miss Mac Min.

At Carlisle, Mr. Baker, muslin manufacturer, to Miss Storey.—The Rev. E. Rawcott, to Miss E. Grisdale.—Mr. J. Elliott, banker's clerk, to Miss D. Lamonby, of Newtown.

At Workington, Mr. Handyside, saddler, to Mrs. Irving.

At Corney, Mr. J. Pritt, schoolmaster, to Miss A. Steele.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. E. Hind, wife of Mr. J. Hind, clerk to Mr. Scott, common carrier between Glasgow and Manchester.—Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Mr. R. Atkinson, coachmaker.—Very suddenly, aged 40, Mrs. J. Duff.

In his 32d year, Mr. F. Pickering, saddler; a man who generously scorned the little arts of dissimulation, and whose fervent wish was to make his fellow creatures happy.

Aged 41, Mr. C. King, spirit-merchant.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Moncrieffe, wife of Mr. W. Moncrieffe, of the Custom-house.—In the prime of life, though in an infirm state of health, Mr. Fleming, mate of the ship *Cumberland*.—In the prime of life, Mr. W. Courts, printer.—At an advanced age, the Rev. J. Favell.

At Workington, advanced in years, Mrs. Harriman, formerly of Brigham.

At Kendal, aged 47, Mr. W. Simpson.—

Mrs.

Mrs. Rigge, wife of Mr. Isaac Rigge, card maker.—Mrs. Hunter, wife of Mr. B. Hunter, corn merchant.

At Cockermouth, in an advanced age, Mrs. S. Ramsay, a maiden lady.

At Harrington, in an advanced age, Mrs. Mac Gaa.

At Penrith, in his 77th year, Mr. T. Shepherd.

In Lamplugh, in his 70th year, Mr. P. Atkinson.

YORKSHIRE.

The Committee appointed for the management and disposal of the ground in the citadel, commonly called the garrison, of Kingston upon Hull, lately granted by Government to the Corporation and Trinity House of that town, have lately published an Advertisement in the Hull papers, offering to receive proposals from such person or persons as are willing to contract for pulling down the ancient wall, extending from the North Block-house, towards the New-cut on the garrison side; and for dressing the bricks and stones in the said wall; and for the forming and making a new road, from the ancient fort, called the Block-house, into the garrison; and for laying the rubbish to be taken from the materials of the said wall, upon such intended road, for the improvement thereof.

Application is making to Parliament in the present session, to obtain an act for lighting the streets and open passages in the town of Doncaster, and for preserving the foot paths and water pipes; for regulating the standing of stalls, carts, and carriages in the streets, fixing boxes for watchmen; regulating signs, sedan chairmen, &c. for preserving from injuries Hebercross Hill; and for removing all nuisances, encroachments, and obstructions, in the said town.

The ground designed for the making of a new dock at Hull, has been lately staked out, and it is intended to proceed upon the work without delay. The dock is to be seven acres in extent, including the space between the river Humber and Myton Gates.

A resolution has been lately entered into by the Dock Company of Hull, that a certain number of dolphins shall be erected in the fore-shore of the rivers Hull and Humber, opposite the town and the intended improvements, for the further convenience and security of shipping.

At a late meeting of land owners, &c. at Cottingham, near Hull, J. Rickard, esq. in the chair, it was resolved unanimously, that in the opinion of the meeting, a navigable canal from Cottingham to Hull, with an outlet to the river Humber, will be a great improvement to the town of Cottingham, of considerable advantage to the neighbourhood, and of evident public utility.

Married] At Hull, Mr. J. Fearne, linen-draper, to Miss Gleadow, daughter of Mr. Gleadow, ship-builder.—Mr. R. Jefferson, woollen-draper, to Miss M. Hardey, daughter of Mr. J. Hardey, farmer, of Barrow, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Milbourne, attorney, to Miss Pearson, milliner.—Mr. Mills, merchant, to Miss Stephenson.

At Sheffield, Mr. G. Thompson, to Miss A. Ronky.—Mr. W. Hague, to Mrs. M. Betts.—Mr. Mackenzie, broker, to Miss S. Bell.

At Easingwold, Mr. T. Paul, jun. attorney, in New Malton, to Miss Pen. Wales, youngest daughter of W. Wales, esq. deceased, late clerk of the peace for the North Riding.—Mr. W. Hestline, jun. of Hood, near Thirsk, to Miss Dobson, of Ampleford.

At Pomfret, Mr. J. Hanks, nursery-man, &c. to Miss S. Dunhill.—Mr. Wilson, of Ackworth, to Miss Fowler.

In London, Mr. Grant, jeweller, of Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, London, to Miss Falconer, of Doncaster.

At Hornsea, T. Ledgard, esq. lieutenant in the Navy, son of the late Sir Digby Ledgard, of Ganton, to Miss S. Bishop.—Mr. J. Croftland, attorney, of Bradford, to Miss Sowden, of Leeds.—Mr. Towers, linen-draper, of Hull, to Miss Serjeant, of Melton Ross, Lincolnshire.

At Hatfield, near Rotherham, H. Eustace Strickland, esq. youngest son of Sir George Strickland, bart. to Miss Cartwright, daughter of the Rev. Edm. Cartwright, of Woburn.

Died.] At York, Mr. R. Huddleston, steward to R. Denison, esq. of Kilnwick, near Pocklington, and formerly of the Golden Fleece inn, in Leeds.

At Hull, aged 30, Mrs. A. Kirkus, widow of the late Mr. J. Kirkus, mate of the Bee, a revenue cutter.—Aged 59, Mrs. Ross, wife of Mr. T. Ross, tobacconist.—Aged 39, Mrs. Jackson, wife of Mr. Jackson, of the Admiral Rodney public-house.—Aged 29, Mrs. Waite, wife of Mr. R. Waite, sail-maker.—Aged 55, Miss A. Johnson, sister to Mr. Johnson, hoffer.—Aged 33, Mrs. S. C. Snowden.—Aged 29, Mrs. Sandford, wife of Mr. J. Sandford, publican.—Aged 101 years and 5 months, Mr. J. Thompson, father of the late Mr. J. Thompson, ship-chandler.—Mrs. Rennards, wife of Mr. Rennards, of the sugar-house.

At Tickhill, Miss Mary Hatfield, third daughter of the late Joseph Hatfield, esq. of Fishlake.

On the 16th of November, 1802, on his passage from Liverpool to Leghorn, whither he was going for the recovery of his health, Mr. Robert Cappe, a young and promising physician of York; universally regretted by all who knew him. For a further account see page 83.

At Leeds, Mr. G. Drwson, attorney.

Mr. T. Hannam, bookseller; a well-known local preacher in the societies of the New Methodist Itinerancy.

Mrs. S. mior, mother to Mrs. Rhodes, of the Golden Lion inn.—In her 83d year, Mrs. M. Gray.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Gregory, joiner.—

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Aged

Aged 39, Mrs. Calton, wife of Mr. Calton, linen-draper.—Mr. R. Emmerson, table-knife cutler.—At an advanced age, Mr. W. Rose, cutler.

At Wakefield, aged 72, Mr. W. Walker, surgeon, formerly of Hull.

At Whitby, aged 40, Mr. W. Dickinson, post-master.—Aged 68, Mr. T. Knaggs, ship-owner.—Aged 50, Mrs. Porritt, wife of Mr. G. Porritt, ship-owner.

Aged 94, Mrs. A. Bumbles. She lived in the same house with her two sisters; one of whom was older, and the other somewhat younger, than herself: these last are both alive. The eldest is a maiden lady, and frequently distinguishes herself by the epithet of the *Young Maid*.

At Doncaster, Mr. Smith, farmer to Sir George Cooke, bart.

At Beverley, aged 79, Mr. T. Jefferson, late a considerable malster.—Aged 89, Mrs. Piercy, widow, formerly of the Globe inn.—Mrs. Baldwin, mother of the late Mr. G. Baldwin, linen-draper.

In her 100th year, Mrs. Bulmer, of Buxthorpe, near Leeds.

At Ulley, near Rotherham, R. Poynton, esq.

At Ackworth, in her 56th year, Mrs. Wilkinson.

At the island of Trinidad, Capt. T. Riddel, of the 14th regiment of foot, eldest son of T. Riddel, esq. of Scarborough.

At Paddington, near London, in his 39th year, Mr. T. Jenkinson, of Barnsley.

At Badsworth Hall, Capt. Cavendish Nevill, son of P. Nevill, esq. He served under the late General Abercromby, and was wounded in the campaign in Egypt.

On the 7th of October last, at Spanish Town, in the island of Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Mr. J. Radford, lieut. in the corps of Royal Engineers, and a son of the Rev. T. Radford, of Sheffield: a young gentleman of prepossessing manners, and great professional abilities.

On the 4th of December, in the prime of life, the Hon. G. Vere Hobart, lieutenant-governor of the island of Grenada, and late of Doncaster. He had landed only six weeks previous to his demise, and unfortunately fell a victim to the yellow fever, after an indisposition of four days.—Also, on the same day, Colonel Boyd, a relative of Mr. Hobart's by marriage, with whom he had embarked for that island.

LANCASHIRE.

Information respecting the state of British and foreign ships, that have entered inwards, and cleared outwards, at the port of Liverpool, from the 10th of October 1801, to the 10th of October 1802.

British ships, entered inwards in 1801	1331
Do. in 1802	1783
Foreign ships entered inwards in 1801	641
Do. in 1802	425

British ships clearing outwards for 1801	1699
Do. for 1802	2062
Foreign ships clearing out in 1801	705
Do. in 1802	461

If the increased tonnage of the ships, and the increased number of men employed in them, be considered; the result, as to the total increase and decrease, respectively, of the British and foreign ships would be found still more considerable—in 1801 the amount of the tonnage was 22,696—do. for 1802, 25,527.

A similar progressive increase of British ships, and a decrease of foreign ones, has been likewise observable, of late years, in the capital ports of Bristol, Hull, and Glasgow.

A more expeditious and less expensive mode of cleansing public roads and highways, than the one usually made use of, has been lately discovered by a person in the neighbourhood of Lancaster. It is performed by the simple operation of working a roller backwards and forwards, across the road. A wooden or cast-iron roller, two yards long, and two feet in diameter, by the labour of only two or three men, will cleanse a greater length of road, during rainy weather, than twenty stout men could perform in the usual way, and in the same space of time. A scraper is placed so as to take off any mire which might adhere to the roller.

The increase of population at the town of Preston has been astonishingly great of late years, and the buildings both public and private evince the progressive enlargement of commerce there, which a capital of 200,000l. would be very inadequate to maintain. The manufactures of the town are unassisted by peculiar streams of water. It is chiefly indebted for these advantages, to the assiduous exertions of J. Horrocks, esq. their present representative in parliament, as likewise to some other gentlemen and merchants of the town and neighbourhood, stimulated by his success.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. P. Scott, merchant, of Glasgow, to Miss Mair, of Brasley, in the Island of Shetland.—Mr. J. Williamson, merchant, to Miss Tate.—Mr. T. Moss, druggist, to Miss E. Gregson.—Mr. Howarth, merchant, to Miss Robinson.—Mr. T. Whitby, to Miss Potter, daughter of the late Mr. G. Potter, attorney.—Mr. C. Jones, merchant, to Miss M. Welsh.—Mr. W. Hitchin, merchant, to Miss Webster, daughter of the late Captain Webster.

At Manchester, Mr. R. Dawson, manufacturer, to Miss Dickenson.—Mr. W. Mouncey, cotton-manufacturer, to Mrs. Burton.

At Lancaster, Mr. T. Jackson, cooper, to Miss A. Atkinson, milliner.

At Preston, Mr. R. Pollard, of the Cross Keys inn, to Miss Miller.

In the East Indies, G. C. Master, esq. of Croston, in this county, to Miss A. Campbell, daughter

daughter of Sir J. Campbell, bart. of Inverneil, Argyleshire.

Mr J. Marsden, cornfactor, of Manchester, to Miss Rhodes, of Leeds.

Mr. C. Swainson, callico-printer, of Walton le Dale, near Preston, to Mrs. Warbrick, relict of Mr. T. Warbrick, attorney.—Mr. R. Walmley, mercer, of Preston, to Miss Dixon, of Goosnargh.

Mr. Barnes, surgeon, of Liverpool, to Miss M. Hodgson, of Workington.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. E. Case.—Mrs. Bedford.

At Manchester, Mrs. Phillips, wife of F. Phillips, esq.—Mr. E. Norris.

In Salford, Mr. J. Charnock, shoe-maker, —Mr. J. Hancock.—Mr. R. Blomley.

At his lodgings in this town, soon after his arrival from the Isle of Man, where he had been for the recovery of his health, Mr. J. Beever, son of J. Beever, esq. of Salford, Manchester.

In his 81st year, Mr. T. Statham —Aged 17, Miss M. Woolrich, of the neighbourhood of Farnurth.—Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. R. Walker, engraver.

At Lancaster, aged 80, Mrs. Goss, widow. —Aged 70, Mrs. Tallon, relict of the late Mr. Alderman Tallon.—Mr. J. Young, of the Black Bull inn —Mr. J. Fisher, butcher. —Mr. J. Robinson, master of the sloop Tiger, of this port. His death was occasioned by an unfortunate fall from the side of the vessel, two or three days preceding.

Aged 74, Mrs. E. Atkinson, a maiden lady. —Aged 63, Mrs. Horner, wife of Mr. R. Horner, brewer.

Mrs. Alice Radford, of Pendlebury, a virtuous wife, a tender mother to 17 children, and a generous benefactor to the neighbouring poor. This excellent woman was the first member and institutor of the Female Friendly Societies, in this county.

At Ulverstone, aged 20, Mrs. J. Gibson.

At Prescott, aged 45, Mr. H. Webster, of the Red Lion inn.

At Bolton le Moors, Mr. J. Hardman attorney.

At Warrington, Mrs. Skitt, wife of Mr. T. Skitt, merchant.

Mr. T. Lowndes, late librarian to the king, for more than 20 years; a situation for which he was extremely well qualified, having a general knowledge of literary characters and their works. He possessed a retentive memory, and had been favoured in his youth, with a liberal education.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Rev. Mr. Jones, of Congleton, to Miss Bramwell, of Liverpool.—R. Richardson, esq. of Copenhurst, to Miss Bower, of Chesterfield, in Derbyshire.—Mr. J. S. Rogers, merchant, of Chester, to Miss A. Hughes, of Croes, Howel.—S. Britain, esq. of Upton, near Chester, to Miss Hicks, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Hicks, formerly of Chester.—Mr. H. Whitfield, of Congleton,

to Miss Whillock, niece to Mr. Rowley, of Overton.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. S. Baker.—In her 73d year, Mrs. Newell, widow.—Mrs. Bingley, wife of Mr. Alderman Bingley.—Aged 76, Mr. J. Saunders.—Mrs. Ellis, wife of Mr. Ellis, liquor-merchant.—Mrs. Evans, wife of Mr. V. Evans, of the Bear and Billet public house; a woman of a truly humane and inoffensive character.

At Toxteth Park, Mr. H. Mulligan, a gentleman whose literary productions have already appeared before the public, and received its sanction, in a volume of poems, and whose posthumous works, if collected, will be found, it is expected, to merit a like favourable reception.

At Malpas, aged 80, T. Shone, butcher. His death is attributed to the circumstance of his having unfortunately fallen over a slab, which lay across the foot path between Whitchurch and Malpas, and to his having afterwards, very unadvisedly, lain in his wet cloaths all night.

Mr. Embry, sen. of Park-hall.

Mr. Amery, of Caughall, near Chester.—

In the township of Wrenbury, at the age of 105, Mrs. A. Edgley. She had enjoyed an uncommon share of good health and spirits, till about a year previous to her dissolution.

At Bedesgellen, Mrs. Pennant, relict of the late T. Pennant, esq. of Downing, and sister to the late Sir Roger Mostyn, bart.

Aged 58, Mr. T. Ellis, attorney, of Pivihlwelli. —Mrs. Hughes, wife of Mr. Hughes, of the Fox inn, in Hawarden.—Mrs. Walthall, wife of P. Walthall, esq. of Wistaton.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Langley, near Derby, Mr. W. Osbourne, of the Burroughs, to Miss Jerram.

In London, Mr. G. Bakewell, to Miss A. Swift, both of Derby.

Mr. J. Heathcote, butcher, of Sheffield, to Miss C. Marsh, of Dronfield.

Died.] At Derby, aged 69, Mrs. E. Boott, widow.—Aged 78, Mr. E. Hollingshead.—In her 20th year, Miss M. Bateman.

Aged 82, Mr. R. Wilde, of Haslop, near Bakewell.

Aged 56, Mr. J. Thacker, of Wilnmills.

At Alfreton, Mrs. Cooper, a widow lady.

At Alvaston, aged 54, Mr. Holmes.—Aged 87, Mr. Blackwall, of Blackwall.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Epitome of baptisms, burials, and marriages, for the three parishes of St. Mary's, St. Nicholas, and St. Peter's, in the town of Nottingham. St. Mary, total of baptisms, 949; increased in baptisms this year, 94—Burials, 619; decreased in burials, 158—St. Nicholas, baptisms, 109; increased, 13—Burials, 121; decreased, 17—St. Peter, baptisms, 89; burials, 84; increase in baptisms, 10; decrease in burials, 10.

Married.] At Wilford, Mr. Clayton, grazier,

zier, of Upton, near Southwell, to Miss Hazard.

Mr. Rathill, surgeon, of Walthamstow, Essex, to Miss Isabella Graves, late of Woolaton, near Nottingham.—Mr. J. Taylor, shoemaker, of Nottingham, to Miss E. Brown, of Bolsover.

Died] At Nottingham, in her 80th year, Mrs. Richardson, widow of the late Mr. Richardson, mercer, and late matron of the General Hospital.—Mrs. Smith.—Also a few days after, J. Smith, gent. husband of the lady whose death is here announced.—Mrs. Swan, wife of Mr. C. Swan, draper.—Mr. Grant, shoemaker.

At Farnsfield, in his 19th year, Mr. H. Bucklow, farmer.

In her 32d year, Mrs. Sharp, wife of Mr. Sharp, junior, maulster, &c. of Cotham.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At a late meeting of proprietors interested in the commons of Holbeach and Whaplod, it was unanimously resolved, that in the opinion of the meeting, it will be expedient to have an immediate inclosure of the said commons, and that the said inclosure will be advantageous to the proprietors at large.

Great rejoicings have lately taken place at Oakham, in consequence of the canal from Melton to that town having become navigable.

Married.] At Sutterton, near Boston, Mr. Simons, grazier, of Frampton, to Miss Caborne.

In London, G. Holford, esq. of this county, to Miss A. Daniel, of Lifford, in Ireland.

The Rev. W. Nettlehip, rector of Fairfold, in this county, to Miss Buckley, of Langley Park, Bucks.

At Boston, Captain Massam, to Miss Drake.

At Lincoln, Captain Wrangham, to Miss Dunn, of Louth.

The Rev. P. Curtois, rector of Hanworth, to Miss Lathe, daughter of Sir James Lathe, bart.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 50, Mrs. Lings, wife of Mr. Lings, butcher.

Aged 66, Mr. W. Winn, weaver. For many years he was master of the Society of ringers, in the Cathedral at St. Peter's Church at Arches. At the interment of his remains, a solemn dumb peal was rung at the latter church, according to custom.

At Stamford, aged 82, Mrs. Fardell, mother of Mr. Fardell, butcher.—Aged 39, Mrs. Barnes, wife of J. Barnes, gent. and late of Thurlby.—Aged 78, Mrs. Parker, widow.

At Spalding, Mr. Gardiner, merchant.

At Walkeringham, near Gainbro', aged 60, Mr. R. Brooke, farmer and grazier.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A letter has been received by the Secretary of the Leicester Infirmary, from Messrs. Browne and Gisborne, purporting, that these two latter gentlemen, as trustees for distributing the property of the late Isaac Haw-

kins, esq. of Burton-upon-Trent, in Staffordshire (bequeathed to the trustees for charitable uses) have agreed to allot to the Leicester Infirmary the sum of 1500l. 3 per cent. Consol. Stock, together with 70l. per annum. They have also notified their intention to assign the sum of 100l. short ann. to the Lunatic Asylum, of Leicester. In consequence of the above information, the number of beds in the Infirmary has been increased, and the weekly payments of the lunatic patients has been diminished 2s. in the week; and such other measures are meant to be grounded upon these very liberal donations, as shall be hereafter deemed expedient by the Governors of the Infirmary.

Married.] At Barwell, J. Pearson, esq. of Tottenhall, Staffordshire, to Miss Hooke, eldest daughter of the late G. P. Hooke, esq. Lieut. Col. of the 17th regt. of Foot.

At Leicester, Mr. W. Oldacres, of Little Orton-house, near Atherstone, to Miss Read, of Sutton, in the parish of Broughton Astley.

At Loughboro', Mr. S. Adams, printer and bookseller, to Miss Shuttlewood.

At Hinckley, Mr. J. Garner, hosier, to Miss Guntton.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Coutts, wife of Mr. Coutts, of Charles-street, Berkeley-square, London.—Mr. E. Bankart, hosier.

At Lutterworth, aged 30, Mrs. Oliver, wife of Mr. Oliver, bookseller.

Mr. Prior, an eminent grazier, of Desford.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Dale, saddler, of Uttoxeter, to Miss L. Seckerfon, of Stafford.—Mr. W. E. Johnson, only son of D. Johnson, of Portway-house, to Miss Moggridge, of Birmingham.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. Price, draper, of Bilston, to Miss A. Pedley.—Mr. T. Marriott, of Armington, in Warwickshire, to Miss A. Ball, of Thorpe Gosse, in this county.—Mr. Brown, carrier, to Miss Adams, both of Newcastle, in this county.

Died.] At Litchfield, aged 65, Mr. Morgan, stationer.—Mrs. Brown.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. E. Downes.

At Tamworth, aged 63, Mr. W. Lyon, surgeon.

At Walsall, aged 66, Mrs. H. Nicholls, widow.

Aged 81, P. Bulkeley, esq. of Huntley Hall, near Cheadle.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Pratt, to Miss Dobbs, of Lifford.—Mr. E. Bickley, to Miss E. Cooper, of Oldbury.

Died.] At Birmingham, aged 65, Mrs. Horton.—Mrs. Percival, wife of Mr. J. Percival, stonemason.—Mrs. Collins, of the White Horse public-house.—Aged 82, Mrs. Adams, mother of Mrs. Lyndon, at the Minerva tavern.—In his 74th year, Mr. J. Phillips, senior, wood-turner.

At the hotel in this town, Mrs. Styles, of Kidderminster.—Mrs. Darby, wife of Mr. E. Darby,

Darby, file-maker.—In her 64th years, Mrs. S. Sly, relict of the late Mr. J. Sly, plater.—Mrs. Cannock—Aged 80, Mrs. Proctor, formerly of the Golden Cup public-house.—Far advanced in years, Mrs. Cracknall, formerly of the Bell inn.—Mr. P. Ashbury.—Mr. T. Rock—In her 27th year, Miss Harris, eldest daughter of J. Harris, Bac. Mus. and organist in this town.

At Coventry, Miss Twigg.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Vernon.

At Dudley, in his 45th year, Mr. R. Parsons, ironmonger.

In his 82d year, in consequence of a paralytic stroke, Mr. Brunton, an eminent feedman, &c. late of Perry-hill, near Birmingham.

At Solihull, aged 94, Mr. P. Holmes.

SHROPSHIRE.

It appears, from a letter of Mr. Telford to the proprietors of the Ellesmere Canal, that this very important undertaking will be completed in little more than two years. (By too much haste to finish them, many works of a like kind have lately suffered a very material injury.) A large extent of country will be then supplied by means of it, with coal, lime, slate, timber, iron, lead, and merchandize of every description. The shares, however, for some time past, have been much below their real value; and many individuals have been obliged to sell out, at a very great loss, from their inability to pay their instalments.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Linell, stonemason, to Miss A. Cotton.—Mr. Weston, to Miss Fawkener.

Mr. E. Hughes, tanner, of Prees, to Miss H. Morris, of Merrington.

At Rockwardine, Mr. E. Oakley, malster, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Phillips.

At Hanmer, in Flintshire, the Rev. R. Parker, vicar of Loppington, in this county, to Miss Edwards.

At Hopefay, Mr. Urwick, master of the academy at Clungerford, to Miss Dean.—Mr. T. Hilditch, mercer, of Oswestry, to Miss Ireland, of Wem.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, of a deep decline, Mr. C. West, an excellent portrait and profile painter.—Mrs. Macmichael, wife of Mr. Macmichael, of the Banks.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. A. Smith, confectioner.—At a very advanced age, Mr. O. I. Lloyd, malster.

At Oswestry, Mr. A. Jones.—Miss J. Phipps.

At Wem, Mrs. Jeffries.

At Longdon, in his 70th year, Mr. Hesketh, formerly of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Husky, formerly a baker in Shrewsbury.—H. C. Pelham, esq. of Counde Hall.—Aged 95, Mr. T. Griffiths, of Woodbeach Mill, near Bishop's Castle.—Mr. Pearson, of the Wyle Cop.—Mr. Rowlands, a respectable farmer, of Payton.—Mr. Ratcliffe, sen. of Knuckin,

At Whitchurch, within a few days of completing her 76th year, Mrs. Edwards, widow of the late Mr. E. Edwards, carrier.—Mr. Taylor, gardener.—Mr. Baker, farmer.—Aged 70, Mrs. Davis.

At Cardigan, of a rapid decline, in his 41st year, Mr. E. Savage, son of Mrs. Savage, of Netley, near Shrewsbury.

At Donington, Mrs. Kite, jun.

At Much Wenlock, of a consumptive complaint, Mr. E. Patten, jun.—Of a decline, Miss Clarke, of Walleburn, near Churton.—Mrs. Rogers, of the Park Mill, near Oswestry.—Mr. Embry, sen. of Park Hall, near Oswestry.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Wright, of Bishampton, in this county, to Miss B. Taylor, of Campden, in Gloucestershire.—Mr. J. Wilkes, hop merchant, to Miss S. Crompton, both of Stourbridge.

Died.] At Worcester, aged 83, Mrs. S. Geers.

At Bromsgrove, in her 85th year, Mrs. Humphreys, widow.

At Kidderminster, Mr. R. Betterton—Mr. J. Nevill, of Shepley, near Stourbridge.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Harward, of Hasleburg.

At Eckington, in her 95th year, Mrs. George, widow of Mr. George, formerly a baker in Worcester.

In her 79th year, Mrs. E. Hanford, of Woollerhill.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Marston, of Kingsbury, Warwickshire, to Miss E. Birgum, of Aston Ingham, in this county.

Died.] At Hereford, in his 50th year, Mr. H. Hawkins, barge owner and coal merchant.—Mr. H. Berrow, formerly a butcher.

Aged 73, L. Hill, esq. of Cradley.—Suddenly, Mrs. Evans, of Alton Court Farm, near Ross.

At Newton, near Monmouth, in his 59th year, after a very short illness, G. Griffin, esq.

At Eaton Bishop, aged 70, Mr. W. Tully, farmer.

At Peterchurch, suddenly, Mrs. Garrett.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

On the 11th ult. was held at the Boot-hall, in this city, one of the most numerous and respectable county meetings we ever witnessed, in consequence of an invitation from James Musgrave, esq. High Sheriff for the county, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of erecting a new Shire Hall. The Sheriff opened the business with an appropriate speech, and supported the resolutions of the magistrates. Sir G. O. Paul, bart. was then requested to give the meeting such information upon the subject as was in his power: this he obligingly complied with, by laying before them a report, in which this able magistrate entered
into

into the bearings of the questions with his usual accuracy and clearness, particularly as to the several means to be adopted for the execution of the work. The business was ordered to stand over till the next summer assizes.—The expence of building it will not exceed 14,000*l*.—The plans are drawn by R. Nash, esq. The building, it is thought, will be executed under the direction of the ingenious Mr. John Wheeler, of Gloucester.

A new pattern Model of a Vessel for saving the lives of seamen in case of shipwreck, (the invention of W. H. Yate, esq. of Bromesborough-place, and the Rev. Mr. Foulbrooke, of Hoxley) is now exhibiting at Mr. Foulbrooke's.

Married.] At Campden, Mr. W. Wright, of Bishampton, Worcestershire, to Miss Betsey Taylor, of the former place.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Potter, to Mrs. Haynes.—Rev. Mr. Mills, of Miserdine, to Miss Burn, of Warley, in Essex.—Mr. Hemming, saddler, to Miss Green.—Mr. Screen, hofier, to Miss Chandler.—Mr. Fryer, of Haresfield, to Miss Marston, of Hardwick.—Mr. B. Pitcher, of Coaley, to Miss Mason.

In London, O. Anbury, esq. of Thornbury, in this county, to Miss E. Douglas, of Newman-street, London.

Mr. Simpson, brewer, Gloucester, to Miss Jeffs, of Eldersfield.

Died.] At Leachlade, in her 91st year, Lady Wheate, relict of the late Sir George Wheate, bart.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Cother, an eminent surgeon of that place.—Miss Susannah Jones, daughter of Mr. Jones, builder.—Captain Crowder, of the Inniskilling Dragoons.

At Winchcomb, Mrs. Ashmore, a widow lady of exemplary piety.—Mrs. Gillet, of Farmington.—Rev. James Hardy, of Gloucester.

At Newland, with that calmness and resignation which are the effects of a well spent life, Mrs Probyn, wife of Edmund Probyn, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married] Mr. C. Gee, builder, of Oxford, to Miss C. M. Coleman, of Ewelme.

At Henley, H. Whorwood, esq. of Headington, to Miss Treacher, niece of Sir John Treacher.

Died] At Oxford, aged 74, Mr. J. Ship-ton, builder.—Aged 68, Mr. R. Dickinson.—Aged 67, Mr. W. Stevens, plasterer.—Mrs. Savery, wife of Mr. Savery, plumber and glazier.

At Cuddesden, aged 28, the Rev. T. Davies, A. B. of Jesus College, Oxford.—Mrs. F. Tilson, sister of the late J. Tilson, esq. of Watlington Park.—Aged 47, J. Wastie, esq. of Ensham.—In his 62d year, R. Finch, esq. of Headington.

At Ewelme, in her 84th year, Mrs. S. Lane, widow.

At Copredy, aged 64, Mr. S. Anker, farmer and grazer.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE:

Married.] Mr. Robinson, of Dunstable, to Miss M. Wills, of Long Buckly, in this county.

Died.] At Northampton, in her 75th year, Mrs. Hill, widow of the late B. Hill, esq. Receiver-general of the land-tax for the counties of Northumberland and Rutland.—Aged 47, Mr. W. Smith, well known in the musical circles of this town and neighbourhood, as an assiduous teacher, and an agreeable vocal performer.

At Blakeley, aged 84, Mrs. M. Welsh, widow of the late Rev. T. C. Welsh, vicar of Patrishall, &c. in this county.

At King's Cliffe, Mr. B. Law, many years a draper at Stamford.

At Overstone, Mr. G. Luck, third son of Mr. Luck.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Wildbore, baker, to Mrs. Aungier.—Mr. T. Thomson, stone-mason, to Miss Balls, daughter of the late Mr. H. Balls, currier.—Mr. J. Hignell, junior, to Miss Martin, late of Spinney Abbey.

At Ely, Mr. C. Boyce, to Mrs. Fox, of the Ship-inn.—Mr. Kaynor, draper, &c. to Miss Riot, of Steeple Bumpsted, Essex.

At Peterboro', Mr. R. Ellington, to Miss H. Rose.

At Newmarket, Mr. F. Smallman, training-groom to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to Mrs. Lister, many years house-keeper to the late Rev. Mr. Lushington.

Died.] At Cambridge, at his house in Jesus-lane, in his 70th year, W. Roberts, esq. formerly in the profession of the law, but from which he had honourably retired many years.

In his 47th year, Mr. J. Russell. His death was occasioned by a kick which he received from his horse, when hunting six or seven days before, and which was unhappily followed by a mortification. He has bequeathed 100*l*. to Addenbrooke's Hospital.

Mrs. Spencer, wife of Mr. W. Spencer, cook of Christ's College.

At Peterboro', in her 56th year, Mrs. Hake, wife of the Rev. Mr. Hake. She was dressing to go out upon a visit in the evening, when she was seized with violent convulsions, and expired in a very short time.

At Ely, advanced in years, Mrs. Downing, wife of the Rev. G. Downing, one of the prebendaries of the cathedral. This most excellent woman, with a masculine understanding, possessed a large portion of female modesty and truly pious humility. Her charities were extensive, and her benevolence was universal.

In her 31st year, Mrs. Kempton, wife of Mr. Kempton, junior, grocer.

At Newmarket, Mr. E. Porter, late of the King's Head inn, Dalham. He was a well-known character upon the turf.

At Wisbeach, W. Moore, gent. one of the Coroners for the Isle of Ely.

At Little Wilbraham, Mrs. Trowsell.

At March, in the Isle of Ely, in his 71st year, Mr. J. Ratcliffe, miller.

In London, W. Fowler, esq. of St. Neots, Huntingdonshire.

Mr. H. Headly, farmer, of Great Shelford.

At her brother's house, near Sheffield, Mrs. Whickham, relict of the late Mr. Whickham, baker, of Cambridge.

Mrs. Nix, widow, of Coveney, near Ely.

In London, Mrs. Pratt, widow of Mr. C. Pratt, formerly hair-dresser, &c. to St. John's College, Cambridge.

Mr. Poole, farmer, of Moulton, near Newmarket. He possessed a good constitution, and was, to all appearance, perfectly well in health at 3 o'clock in the morning; but expired in the course of half an hour, being suddenly attacked with some spasmodic affections.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Yarmouth, Lieut. W. Larke, of the Royal Navy, to Miss M. Haw, daughter of the late Mr. J. Haw, rope-maker.

At Bungay, S. Jefferson, esq. Lieutenant in the Navy, to Miss Bonhote, daughter of Mr. Bonhote, attorney.

At Norwich, Mr. J. H. Asker, of Messrs. Gurney's bank, to Miss A. C. Shipton, of Harleston.—Mr. Frost, builder, to Miss E. Gillman.—Mr. W. E. Earl, to Miss Partridge, of Barningham, Norwood.—Mr. E. Lugar, farmer, of Hengrave, to Miss M. Stutter, of Fornham.—Mr. T. Bailey, of Freethorpe, to Miss E. Larke.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 70, Mr. J. Rigby.—Aged 19, Mr. W. Trevillion.—Aged 30, Mrs. A. Storey.—Mrs. Hooke, wife of P. Hooke, M.D.—Aged 75, Mrs. Piggen.—Aged 84, Mrs. M. Boardman, mother of Mr. Boardman, hatter.—In her 17th year, Miss A. Starling.—Mrs. Hayward.—Mr. Martin, father of Mr. Martin, upholsterer.

At Thetford, in her 96th year, Mrs. E. Ward, who has practised midwifery in the town and its environs upwards of 70 years, with great success.

At Walsingham, Mrs. Langham.

At Gooderstone, Lieut. J. H. Colls, of the 24th regiment of Foot, a gentleman not more distinguished for his estimable talents than for his social virtues. His poetical effusions procured him the friendship of several literary characters; but the clouds of adversity obscured his celebrity. He has left behind him a collection of his poems, among which are a few beautiful flowrets, that will weave a lasting wreath to his memory.

At Whitwell, aged 73, Mr. J. Boor.

At Worstead, Mrs. Cook, daughter of Mr. Dyball, of Scottowe.

At Wymondham, aged 75, the Rev. R. Drake, rector of Mileham, &c.

Aged 61, Mrs. Malyn, wife of the Rev.

Mr. Malyn. Her death was occasioned by the unfortunate circumstance of the fire catching her cloaths at a time when there was no person at hand to afford her assistance. She was, soon after the unfortunate accident, taken to the pump, and the fire extinguished; but she survived only four days.

At Alburgh, in his 31st year, Mr. W. Denney.

At her house in Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, London, aged 86, Mrs. C. Beddingfield, only surviving daughter of C. Beddingfield, esq. late of Wighton, in this county.

Aged 56, Mr. M. Frost, farmer, of Rising Lodge, near Lynn.—Mr. R. Ellis, farmer, late of Shelfanger Hall.—Suddenly, in her 28th year, Mrs. Wilcox, wife of the Rev. W. Wilcox, of Bale House, near Holt.—Mr. H. Headley, farmer, of Great Shelford.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Sidwells, in this county, the Rev. W. Cholwich, rector of Ermington, in Devonshire, to Miss Duntze, daughter of the late Sir John Duntze, bart.

Mr. Manning, surgeon, of Sible Hedingham, to Miss Chignell, of Pond Park, Felstead.—The Rev. R. Shepherd, of Ridge, Herts, to Miss Kirby, daughter of Dr. Kirby, of Maldon.—Mr. Rutland, timber-merchant, of Finchingfield, to Miss T. Wilson, of Gazeley.—Mr. J. P. Roll, of Colchester, to Miss S. Smith, of Woodbridge, in Suffolk.

Died.] At Colchester, aged 82, Mr. J. Blythe, hair-merchant.—Aged 86, Mr. J. Brown.

At Thaxted, in her 91st year, Mrs. Barnard, widow, late of Little Sampford.

Miss James, of Dunmow.—Mr. F. Vanderzee, attorney, of Rayleigh.

Mr. R. Wolfe, of Roasters, in Writtle.

At Earl's Colne, aged 72, Mrs. M. Fiske, relict of the late Mr. J. Fiske, surgeon, of Colchester.

Suddenly, Miss M. Kersteman, second daughter of J. Kersteman, esq. of Canewdon.—Mrs. Willis, of Stanway.—Mrs. Seaman, of Thorpe.

At Bath, Mr. R. Ward, of the Ship-inu, Woolpit.

In London, W. H. Campbell, esq. of Lifton Hall.

Mr. J. Potter, farmer, of Woodham Mortims.—Mr. Powell, collar-maker, of Tillingham.

KENT.

New and Old Duties on Hops, for the year 1802.			
	£.	s.	d.
Kent.....	15,378	3	1
Sussex.....	7621	11	11
Farnham.....	978	19	4½
Essex.....	751	10	10½
Other Places.....	364	7	8½

Total 225,094 3 11

The new naval arsenal and dock-yard about to be established in the Isle of Grain, is solely intended for the purpose of repairing and refitting the ships of war, stationed in the North Sea and Downs; the dock-yards of Woolwich, Deptford, and Chatham, generally being, in future, to be appropriated wholly to the purpose of building ships of war.

Married.] At Smarden, Mr. J. Evanden, maltster, to Miss M. Hooker.

Mr. W. Vincent, surgeon, of Sheerness, to Miss Jordan, of Milton, near Sitting-bourn.—Major Campbell, of the corps of Royal Marines, to Miss C. Mawby, youngest daughter of the late Major Mawby, of the 18th regiment of Foot.—R. Foote, esq. of Charlton-place, near Canterbury, to Miss Keppel, youngest daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Keppel.

At Upper Deal, Captain E. W. C. R. Owen, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Cannon, of Middle Deal.

At New Lodge, Hawkhurst, J. Collins, jun. esq. to Miss Hamer, eldest daughter of the late J. Hamer, esq. of Demerara, in the West Indies.

Mr. Gibbs, to Miss E. Indell, both of the parish of Iwade.—Dr. Fenton, to Miss Rose, daughter of the Rev. W. Rose, rector of Beckenham.—T. Backhouse, esq. late Captain in the 84th regiment, to Miss C. Iggulden, of Deal.—Lieut. B. Simpson, of the Royal Navy, to Miss J. Godfrey, of Rochester.

Died.] At Canterbury, suddenly, aged upwards of 70, Mrs. Hart.—Mrs. S. Nichols.—Aged 86, Mr. R. Farris.—In his 80th year, W. Hougham, esq.—In a very advanced age, Mr. Masters, senior.—At the advanced age of 90, in the full possession of her faculties, Mrs. C. Mansell, relict of the late Mr. T. Mansell, surgeon, of Chilham, and daughter of the late Rev. J. Nicholls, rector of Fordwich.

At Maidstone, Mr. R. Collins, corn-factor.—Mrs. Wimble.

At Chatham, W. Forfar, esq. one of the oldest masters in the Royal Navy.—Mr. G. Stanton, son of Mr. Stanton, grocer.

At Margate, of a lingering decline, Mrs. Eden.—Aged 70, Mr. H. P. Jacob, many years King's coal-meter at this port.

At Folkestone, aged 87, Mr. Gray.

In her 85th year, Mrs. Toes, post-mistress. Her charities to the poor were numerous, and she was in every respect a person of a truly religious and benevolent character.

At Hythe, Mr. J. Friend, late a brewer.

At Ashford, Mr. J. Foreman, of the Red Lion public-house.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Chichester, Mr. J. Myall, son of the Rev. Mr. Myall, to Miss Knott.—Mr. R. Myall, brewer, to Miss Miall.—The Rev. Mr. Middleton, dissenting minister, of

Lewes, to Mrs. Davey.—Mr. J. Mannings, watch-maker, to Miss Osborn.

Died.] At Chichester, aged upwards of 82, Mrs. Fairmanner. On opening the doors of her bed-chamber by a person who used to call for errands, she was discovered on the floor, not quite dead, but speechless, and every thing thrown about the room in the greatest confusion.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Winchester, Mr. Oades, butcher, to Miss Gape.

Died.] At Southampton, Mr. C. Moore.—Mr. J. Ware, who for many years plied the passage-boat from this port to Lymington. By some accident, as he was mooring the boat for the night, he inadvertently fell over-board, and was drowned.

At Gosport, T. Curry, esq. many years a justice of peace for this county.

At Newport, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, man and wife. They died within 24 hours of each other.

Mr. T. Voke, miller, of Havant. As he was returning from Wickham, where he had been on a visit to his daughter, the night being very dark, he unfortunately fell over the rails into the chalk-pit on the side of Portsdown-hill, and was killed on the spot.

At St Cross, near Winchester, Mr. Vincent, baker.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Chippenham, Mr. Ancles, to Miss Brown, of the Bear Inn.—Mr. Alexander, watchmaker, to Miss Boyce.

At Corham, Mr. Goald, of Sherborne, to Miss Hubert, of Pickwick.

Mr. W. Jackman, late of Great Bedwin, aged 86, to Miss J. Scarlet, late of Burbage, aged nineteen.

The Rev. J. J. Toogood, rector of Milstone, to Miss Sampson of Bruton.

Died.] The Rev. W. Jenner, of Burbage.

At Malmesbury, the Rev. J. M. Moffatt, dissenting minister, formerly of Nailsworth, in Gloucestershire.

Suddenly, Mr. Bumerfet, of Barton Farm, near Marlboro'.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Deane, of English Farm, to Miss H. Raffe, of Sunbury.

At Hungerford, T. Major, esq. a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, in London, to Miss Pearce, of Standen.

At Speen, Mr. J. Parsons, of Marsh Benham, to Miss Berriman.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Risher, wife of Mr. Risher, grocer.—Mrs. Button, late of the George Inn.

At Windsor, aged 83, Mrs. Proctor.—In his 80th year, J. Bagnall, esq. of Early Court.

At his house in Sutton Courtney, aged 71, T. Justice, esq. formerly a captain in the Perks Militia, and many years a deputy-lieutenant for this county.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Committee of that truly humane institution, the Asylum for the indigent Blind, at Bristol, have lately purchased very commodious premises (wherein considerable alterations and improvements are intended) for the extension of that excellent charity, and comfort of its objects, who here are enabled to obtain a comfortable maintenance by their honest industry, instead of being rejected as outcasts, and considered as a burthen to society. The above establishment, it may be proper to say, is not strictly confined to blind persons of the city of Bristol—as a number of objects have been generously admitted to the benefits of it from distant parts of the nation.

A Society has been lately established at Bristol for the Suppression of Vice and Immorality in that City and its Vicinity. The meeting for this purpose was very respectably attended. The Reverend the Dean of Bristol in the chair.

Married] At Wincaunton, the Rev. J. Melhuish, to Miss Day, of Suddon.

At Milford, the Rev. W. Hunt, vicar of Castle-carcy, to Miss S. Magnus, niece of Lord Newark.—W. Gray, gent. of London, to Miss E. Taylor, of Bristol.—T. Morris, esq. of Weymouth, to Mrs. Yeatman, widow of the late Rev. H. F. Yeatman, of East-Brent, in this county. Mr. A. Hollington, attorney, in London, to Miss Gray, of Pond-house, Henstbridge, in this county.

At Bath, Mr. J. Powell, of the Bristol Fire-Office, to Miss Shew, daughter of Mr. Shew, dentist.—Mr. E. Horton, youngest son of Mr. Alderman Horton, to Miss Miller, late of Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, London.

At Bristol, Mr. J. Staples, land-surveyor, to Miss Very, of Long-Ashton.—Mr. Bernard, surgeon, to Miss M. Bernard, daughter of W. Bernard, esq.

Died.] At Bristol, aged 88, Mrs. M. Bundy, widow of the late Mr. W. Bundy, formerly a sail-maker.—Aged 80, Mr. J. Lansdown.—Aged 61, Mr. E. Carter.—Mrs. Wells, widow, late of Fringford, in Oxfordshire.—Mr. J. Gillam, son of the late Mr. Gillam, carpenter.—Aged 30, Mrs. Hewlett, mother of Mr. J. Hewlett, brick-maker.—J. Hunt, esq.

Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. T. Edwards, linen-draper. A woman truly exemplary in the performance of every relative and social duty, and, to say all in one word, a genuine Christian—a character, which, when properly understood, comprises, in its composition, every branch of moral excellence. Her religion was not of the spurious kind, but, uniformly through life, and in her last moments, though the summons was sudden, and, perhaps, unexpected, being called away in the prime of life, she witnessed a good confession, as one who knew, with honourable confidence, in whom she had believed.

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DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] Lately, by the road-side, in his cart, in the parish of Affpiddle, attended by two females, the noted Stanley, King of the Gypsies. He had completed his 82d year, and was possessed of considerable bodily strength and vigour, when he was taken ill of the small-pox. The family, of which he was the head, was very noted in this and all the neighbouring counties. He had ten sons, all stout able men, and were well known at all the principal markets, races, fairs, &c. throughout the kingdom.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married] At Stonehouse, near Plymouth, Mr. Craig, surgeon in the navy, to Miss Folds, of Plymouth.

At Town-hall, T. Johns, esq. to Miss Smith, of Dartmouth.—W. Furse, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Bickford, of Dunland-house.

Died.] At Exeter, aged 76, Miss S. Holmes Deering. During the last seven years, she was unable to lift herself on her chair without the assistance of her servants, in consequence of a very severe paralytic affection with which she had been struck, and under which she had suffered ever since the year 1791.

WALES.

So very extensive are the works now carrying on at Merthyr Tydhl, in Glamorganshire, South Wales, that there are no less than 300 houses now building there for the accommodation of the inhabitants.

Married.] S. Sorton Hughes, esq. of Croes Howelle, to Miss E. Jones, of Platyn Llan, both in Denbighshire.

Died.] At Cardiff, Mr. B. Williams, an eminent surgeon.—Suddenly, in the prime of life, M. W. Morris, attorney, and one of the Proctors of the Consistory Court at Landaff.—Aged 84, Mrs. Meyricke, widow of the late Mr. Meyricke, marshal and register of the counties of Merioneth, Carnarvon, and Anglesea.

At Swansea, T. Eaton, esq.

At the Hag, Brecknockshire, Mrs. Thomas, wife of the Rev. J. Thomas, prebendary of Brecon, &c. &c.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Lieutenant-Colonel Steward, of the 42d regiment, to Miss Williamzena Kerr, youngest daughter of the late W. Kerr, esq. of the General Post-office.

Died.] At Elderflie-house, the seat of A. Spiers, esq. the Dowager Lady Dundas, relict of the late Sir Lawrence Dundas, and mother to the present Lord Dundas.

IRELAND.

Died.] In Dublin, Dr. Emmett, State Physician.

At Mount Panther, county of Downe, Earl Annesley. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estate by his brother Richard, now Earl Annesley.

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MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE news from the West-Indies, during last month, have been of a nature to give the utmost alarm to all who have concern in the trade to those isles, or in the culture of plantations in them. St. Domingo is, almost every where, a prey to the ravages of the insurgent negroes. The culture of the other French isles is extremely uncertain, by the difficulty with which order is maintained among them, and by the burthens unavoidably imposed on the planters for the support of that military vigilance and controul which the exigencies of the time demand. Even in the British West India isles, alarm and terror necessarily prevail to such a degree, as greatly to embarrass the general system of industry. The island of Demerara was, to the infinite regret of its inhabitants, restored, on the 1st of December last, to the power of the Batavian government. Of all the isles restored to their former possessors, in consequence of the Peace of Amiens, the trade has been disturbed and impaired, since they ceased to be under the power of the British. The Anglo-Americans behold with alarm the cession of Louisiana to France, and the exclusion, at the same time, of their ships trading on the Mississippi from the benefits of a free port at New Orleans. Their interests are, by these, placed much more than ever before in hostility to those of the French and Spaniards. The acquisition of Louisiana by France cannot but tend to render closer the alliance between Great Britain and the Anglo-American states. By the speech of Mr. President Jefferson to the Congress, it appears, that Britain, by its abolition of the countervailing duties, has taken a step by which its commercial amity with America is likely to be confirmed. The finances and the trade of the United States are now in a condition eminently flourishing. By all these events, it is probable, that the prices of West India goods in general may be rather enhanced than diminished, in the progress of the spring.

The commercial navigation between Britain and India has been greatly increased in the present year. It is not only the shipping expressly employed by the Company, but still more that of the private trade, which has received this augmentation.

The navigation of the Black Sea, through the Dardanelles, has been opened to the British and the French. While the French were preparing to be the first to enter it with purposes of traffic, Lord Elgin, with some British merchants at Constantinople, with happy activity, anticipated their purpose:—and an English vessel was the first to attempt this modern argonautic expedition.

The piratical States of Barbary still harass the Anglo-American trade in the Mediterranean.

The obstinacy with which the government of France refuses all commercial treaty with that of Britain, has had the effect to create bodies of smugglers around all the French frontiers, whose boldness and artifices introduce British goods into France in a manner that is hurtful above all others, to the morals, the industry, and the wealth of the French nation. Several English inventions in manufacture continue to be introduced into France, under the protection of patents. Among others of these is the wool-combing and carding machinery of the Rev. Mr. Cartwright. The French merchants of Bourdeaux, Lyons, and other great commercial cities, have lately taken great pains to elucidate, by particular investigation into facts, many of those great questions which are the most important to the interests of commerce. The French Funds have lately continued to rise. The Five per Cents. are at 57.

A very sorry trick has been played to the Batavian Republic, in regard to its funds; perhaps, however, not of intention, by persons having an influence on the councils of France. The Batavian government, with, as was understood, the consent of France, determined to fund upon reasonable terms a part of its debts known by the name of Conscriptions. The measure, though not popular, was found to be not incapable of being carried into effect. At the time when all the provisions for it had been made; the French ambassador Semonville presented from his government a note of remonstrance against it. The stock was then low. On the very day on which the note was presented, orders were received from Paris by certain bankers in Amsterdam, directing them to make large purchases of the conscriptions for persons whose names were concealed, but who were believed to have had an influence in causing the note of remonstrance to be offered. Those purchases were exceedingly advantageous; for the market-value of the conscriptions has ever since been rising. A deputation of senators has been sent on a journey of inspection through the Belgic departments of France, in order if possible to discover means to prevent the smuggling of English goods into the French territory, on that side.

In Germany, trade is still greatly retarded and embarrassed by the difficulty of adjusting the plan of indemnity to the Princes who had made cessions of territory to France.

By a late conflagration in the Swedish town of Gothenburgh, it is said, that the Phoenix-Fire-Office, in London, suffers a loss of little less than 200,000*l.* sterling. The trade of the

the Prussian town of Koenigsberg, on the Baltic, has been, last year, in a very thriving state. The trading intercourses between the towns on the north-east coast of England, and the Continental emporia on the Elbe and the Baltic, is, for the present, interrupted by the frosts and ice. Some valuable ships and cargoes have been lost amidst the ice, off the Russian port of Cronstadt.

The Emperor of Russia has resolved to establish a number of free ports on the Black Sea. He has committed the commercial superintendence of them to the Duke of Richlieu.

The Herring Fishery has been, during the present year, considerably successful in the Scottish Friths. That judgment by which Mr. Tennant, of Glasgow, lately lost the benefit of his patent for the preparation of dry muriate of lime, has excited in his favour the most friendly activity of many of the principal manufacturers in Scotland. The Repeal of the Tonnage Duty has, to our surprise, been opposed by the Chamber of Commerce at Hull.

Account of the Number of Vessels which have traded at Greenock and Port-Glasgow, including their repeated Voyages, in the Year, ending Jan. 5, 1803.

At Greenock—Inwards. Foreign Trade.—478 ships, 59,498 tons, 3710 men.

Coast and Fishing Trade.—927 ships, 43,835 tons—4000 men.—Total, 1405 ships—103,333 tons—7,710 men.

Outwards.—Foreign Trade.—404 ships—52,219 tons—3420 men.

Coast and Fishing Trade.—1155 ships—49,789 tons, 4365 men.—Total, 1559 ships—102,008 tons—7785 men.

At Port-Glasgow—Inwards.—Foreign Trade.—121 ships—21,463 tons—1387 men.

Coast and Fishing Trade.—173 ships—6496 tons—401 men.—Total, 294 ships—27,959 tons—1788 men.

Outwards.—Foreign Trade.—215 ships—27,659 tons—1856 men.

Coast and Fishing Trade.—154 ships—8687 tons—543 men.—Total, 369 ships—36,346 tons—2399 men.

The prices of Coals, in the river, have begun to rise, in consequence of the frosts.

The prices of grain, and of most articles of provisions, continue reasonably low, though not without being somewhat heightened by the severity of the season.

The Bank is expected shortly to return to the practice of making its payments in specie.

The benefits of our Canal Navigation, and of the late great improvements on our highways, are continually more and more felt in their influence to make us capable to ship our manufactures at easier prices from our great commercial ports.

Those people, whose engagements at the Stock-Exchange gave an interest to hinder the rise of the prices of stock, have lately practised a thousand artifices to excite vain fears of the speedy renewal of War; and to represent the Government as being, spite of all its pretences, in a miserable state of financial necessity. Their endeavours have not been absolutely without effect on 'Change, yet the stocks have been lately rising in price.—The 3 per cents. now fluctuate between 71 & 72.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE severity of the weather in the present month has not been very favourable for the operations of husbandry, unless for those of getting out the manures upon the meadows, clover-leys, and land under preparation for early pea and bean crops.

The young wheat crops have in general a very promising aspect, except the very late sown ones, which have scarcely had time to fix themselves so in the soil, and become sufficiently vigorous, as to withstand the severity of the frosts. The attacks of the grub-worm and other insects upon them have however been considerably checked.

Much of the old grain being now threshed out, the markets become rather dull. Average price of corn, &c. for England and Wales, Jan. 15th. Wheat 56s. 9d.; rye 37s. 11d.; barley 25s. 3d.; oats 19s. 6d.; beans 34s. 2d.; pease 38s. 10d.

The turnip crops do not appear to be, in general, so much injured as might have been supposed, from the sudden and unusual intensity of the frosts, and the want of snow to cover and protect them.

Rye, and winter tares, have a good appearance, and are promising crops in most districts where they are cultivated. In many instances they are this season so forward as to be in a state proper for cutting as green food for cattle or other animals.

Notwithstanding the warmth and unusual openness of the weather, until the present month; the prices of all sorts of fat stock continue high. Beef in Smithfield Market fetches from 4s. to 5s. 6d.; mutton 5s. to 6s.; veal 6s. to 7s. 6d.; and pork 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.

In Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, beef sells from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton 4s. to 5s.; veal 4s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.; and pork 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.

Potatoes are on the advance, probably from the late severity of the weather, as from 4l. 10s. to 7l. per ton.

Horses of the good kinds, whether for the saddle or the cart, are high.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of December, 1802, to the 24th of January 1803, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 29.80 Dec. 25 Wind N. E.
Lowest 28.89 Jan. 10 Wind E.

Thermometer.

Highest 50° Jan. 1. Wind S. W.
Lowest 20° Jan. 13. Wind N. E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 5 tenths of an inch } Between the evenings of the 10th and 11th the mercury rose from 29.2 to 29.7.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 12° } The thermometer was early in the morning of the 9th inst. as high as 45°, and at the same hour on the 10th it was no higher than 33°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 2.508 inches of depth.

The weather has upon the whole been mild for the season; we can reckon but one week's frost during the month, and the thermometer was very low only part of two days. On the 12th at midnight it stood at 21°, and before sun-rise on the 13th it was at 20°. The mean heat is equal to 38°.

We have had more wind than usual, and once or twice it has been exceedingly boisterous, and done much mischief to the shipping. The barometer has been low: its mean height is 29.38 less than it was during any month last year, and much less than the medium height for the whole year; of course there has been more rain than usually falls in January.

The wind has chiefly been in the east and north-east.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The following Pieces are not inserted, either because they do not suit the plan of our Miscellany, or because, in some cases, they bear evident marks of haste in the Writer.—The Aëronaut, a poem—The Description of Manchester, translated from Mr. Nemnich—On the Finances, by C. S.—The Metrical Letter—Poems by J. R. B.—J. H. on Horace—Old Stories verified—T. F. D. on the New Papers—Albanus on the Mind—The Papers relative to the Nottingham Election—On Peace, from Grenton—Poems, by R. and S.—N. C. on the Gentleman's Diary—On Diabolism—Pro Bono Publico—A. R. on Ignorance—H. on the Dead Robin—Spurius Mælius—H. K. W. on Clifton Grove—F. J. W. on Shakespear's Cliff—J. D. of Liverpool, on Gray—Lionel's Pastoral—Honecib on Botany—Alban's Verses on the French Revolution—A Serious Enquirer after Truth—On the Multiplicity of Authors—Stoicus—N. A. to Health—Mr. S. L. in reply to the Monthly Review—C. R. on River-water—P. F. on Observations—R. on Spencer's Portrait—R. Teed on Perkinism—J. S. from Fontaine—On Thoughts after Death—Asper—Irish Metals, &c.—and Peter Pindar, junior.

Our old Correspondent S. H. very improperly misled us relative to the allowances upon Stamps, and he must excuse us if we receive his Communications with greater Caution in future.

* * * Persons who reside Abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to France, Hamburgh, Lisbon, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. BISHOP, of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SMITH, of the General Post Office, at No. 3, Sherborne lane. It may also be had of all Persons who deal in Books, at those Places, and also in every Part of the World.